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Vol. CCIII, No. 2653
DECEMBER 16, 1950

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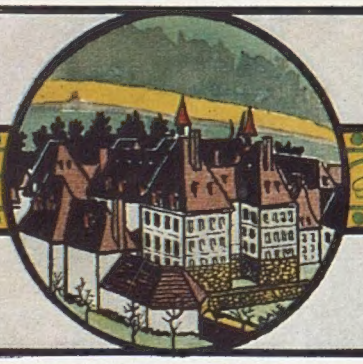

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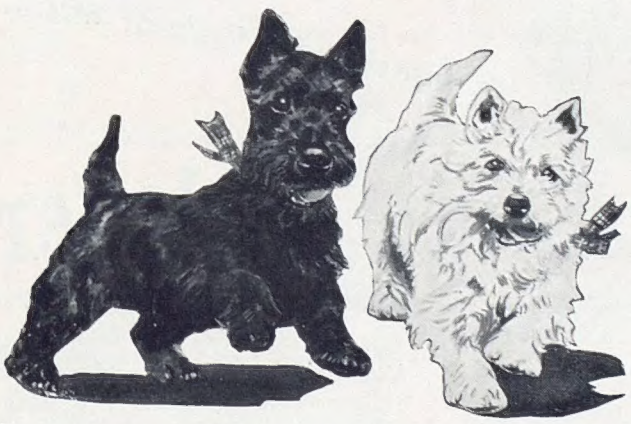

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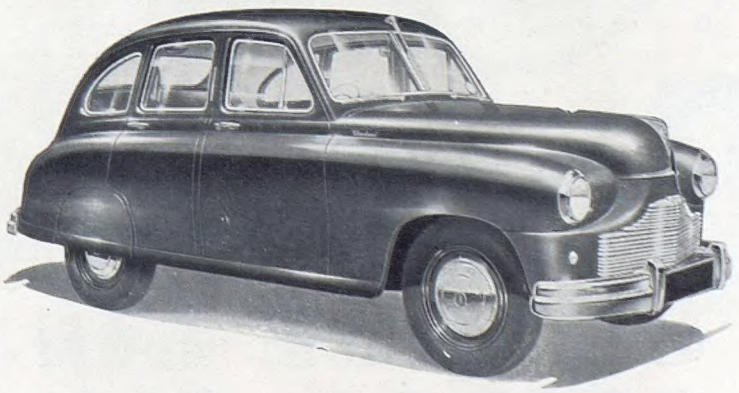

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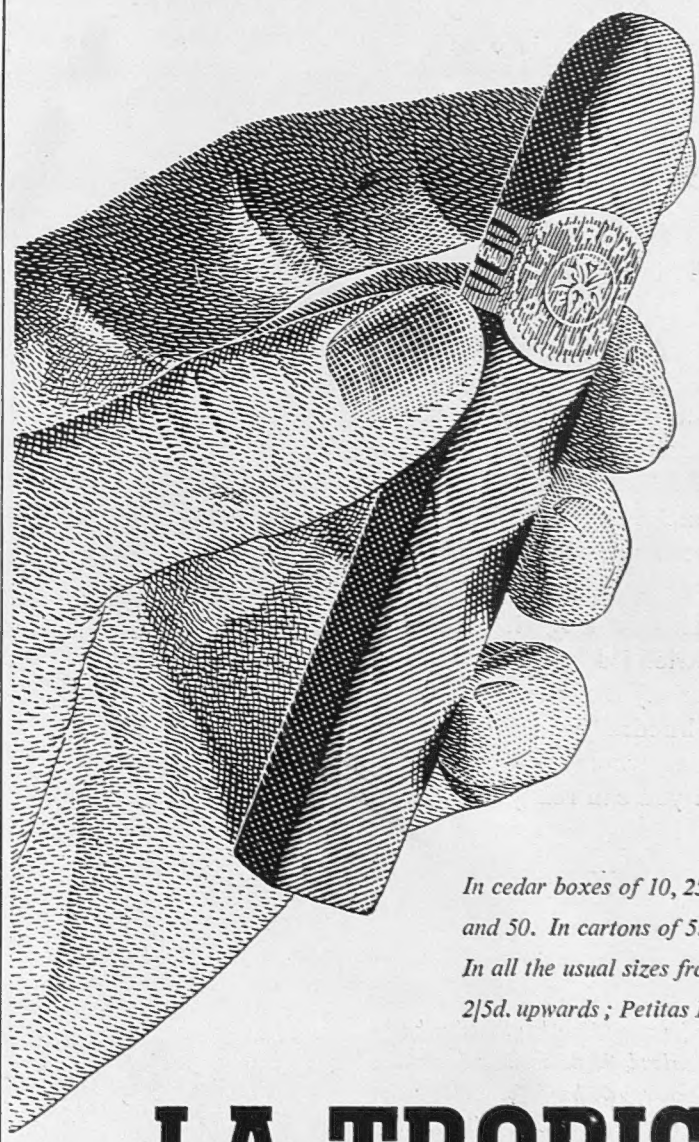

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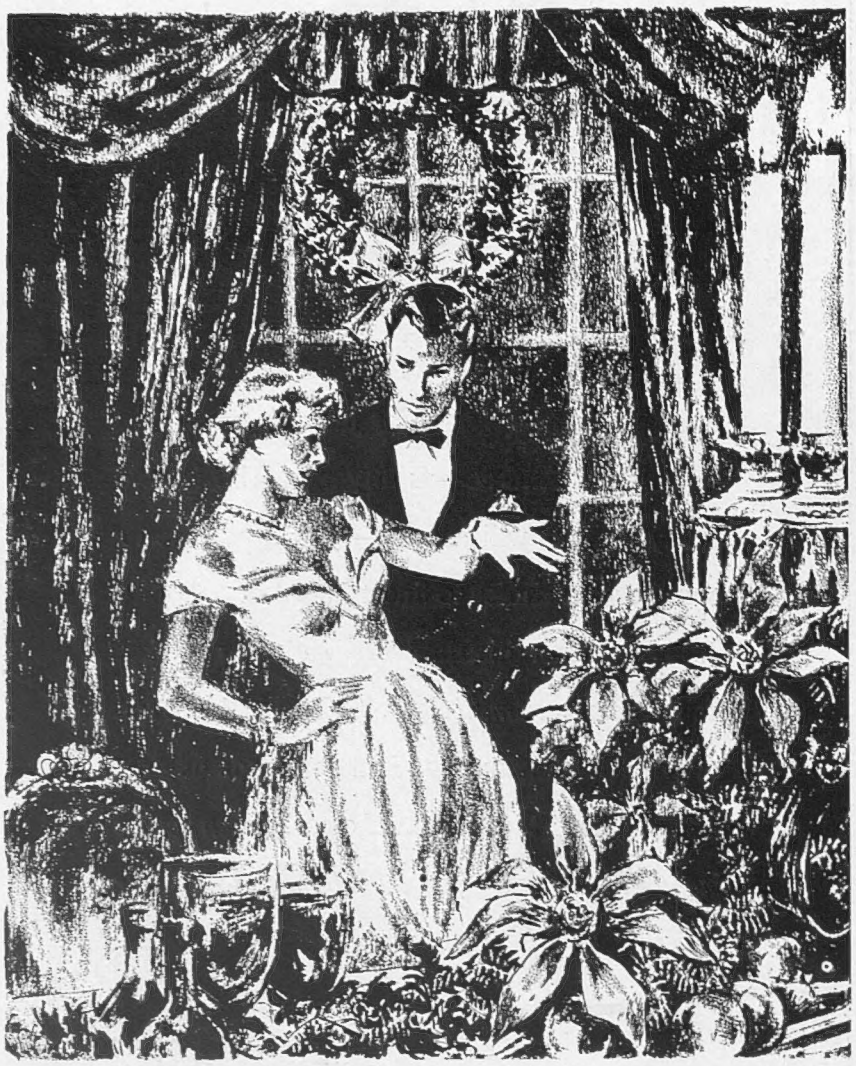

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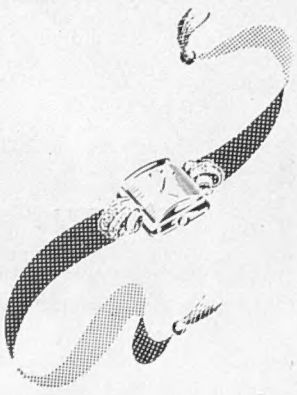

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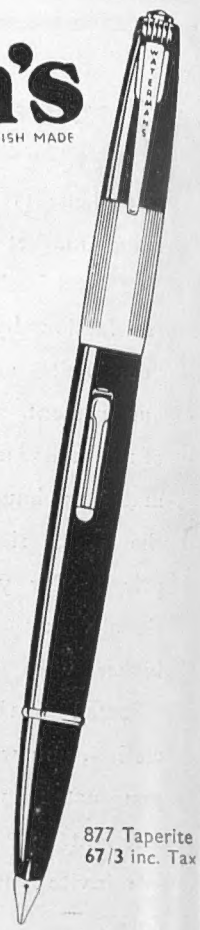

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Volume CCIII No. 2653 The SPHERE, London, December 16, 1950

The SPHERE
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE GRAPHIC"
THE EMPIRE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

PRELUDE TO THE MARINES' KOREAN BREAK-THROUGH TO THE SEA—SUPPLIES ARE PARACHUTED TO MEN OF THE 1ST MARINE DIVISION IN THE CHANGJIN AREA, WHERE THEY WERE ENCIRCLED BY SEVEN CHINESE DIVISIONS ADVANCING FROM MANCHURIA: The supplies, dropped by Flying Boxcar, enabled the Marines to begin their fighting retreat to the sea, which reached its climax last week-end, when the vanguard of the retreating forces met the vanguard of the relief column.

Combat Cargo Command of the U.S. Far East Air Forces came to the rescue of Marines of the 1st Division and infantry of the 7th Division in the Changjin reservoir area in North-East Korea, when they dropped 110 tons of supplies to the surrounded troops. This photograph, showing the drop in progress, was the only one taken by the photographer accompanying the cargo force, as 23 degrees-below-zero weather froze the shutter of his camera. Shortly after the supplies were dropped the Marines and the American infantry began their fighting retreat from Changjin, covering only a few miles each day as they had to fight their way through successive encirclements. At 2.40 a.m. on December 10 the vanguard of the retreating Americans, who were accompanied also by 100 men of a Royal Marine Commando, met the relieving column, and a few hours later some of the Marines had reached Hungnam and the sea, where a great armada of ships was waiting, ready to take them to safety. By last Monday it was known that the retreating force had reached safety. In the fortnight-long battle it had sustained 5,000 casualties.

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A LONDON NEWSLETTER

1, NEW OXFORD STREET, W.C.1.

"The Damnedest Millstone."—Wellington, in a moment of exasperation, was alleged to have called those fat, foolish or eccentric sons of George III "the damnedest millstone round the neck of any Government," or words in that sense. Perhaps Mr. Attlee may, in much more moderate language, have echoed Wellington's words as he landed in America. First it was Bevan. The Premier had trouble enough with *his* blabbing. He must surely have again urged restraint on his Ministers after that trouble, at this moment of sensitive relationship with the U.S.A. Then came the foreign debate, when all parties seemed to agree on restraint and silence and on the elimination of any words or action likely to acerbate our vital co-operation with America. And then came Shinwell's remarks at Durham on the very day of Mr. Attlee's departure. No doubt Mr. Shinwell had a better right than any other Minister to show his sympathy with our men in their plight in Korea, and, of course, we do not *know* whether he consulted the Premier before he spoke. What is the motive which induces these and others in the Socialist Government for ever to put in their oars, to speak outside their briefs and to render national unity so difficult to achieve? I am quite certain that it is the vanity of vain men who must forever explain that *they* at any rate were right all the time, if others made mistakes; that *their* eyes at least were not blinded, their instincts sound, their advice invaluable in crises. I do not know that these reasons apply to Messrs. Bevan and Shinwell. I do know that they talk beyond their briefs. Vanity, lack of self-restraint and disloyalty to a leader are not the qualities of greatness.

A CHRISTMAS-CARD SCENE AT EYNSFORD, KENT—A LIGHT COVERING OF SNOW ON THE GROUND AND ON THE ROOFS OF HALF-TIMBERED HOUSES LENDS ENCHANTMENT TO THE VILLAGE SCENE: The tractor, hauling sugar-beet, had to use the ford across the river, as it would not have gained a grip on the snow-bound bridge.

Democracy's Greatest Handicap.—Perhaps it would be fairer to say that the damnedest millstone round the neck of Democracy in times of crisis is the principle that the nation is entitled to be informed of all that is going on in the minds of the Government and of their military and political advisers, short of actual State secrets. In times like these, almost everything concerned with our efforts to check or counter the silent plots of the Kremlin should be regarded as a State secret. As it is, at Press conferences, in wireless discussions by military experts, in political talks, in inspired Press articles, we daily put *ideas* into Stalin's head in ventilating our present weakness and wobble and divided counsels, in stressing our vulnerability here or there, and the supreme urgency of rearming for defence in this or that quarter. War correspondents, obeying the same duty of "letting the public know," give out valuable hints of our line of battle on the fighting fronts, and so on. In a hot war, none of these democratic luxuries are tolerated. If the present war is a cold war, it is hot enough for me; and I would gratefully resign my right to the luxury of "knowing all about it," if thereby we could put ourselves on more equal terms with silent Communism in the matter of major strategy. This principle of democratic blabbing is no doubt our right and our Ministers' duty in times of piping peace. For that right we fight and bleed, and always have. And heady and partisan Ministers never for one moment forget that they must truckle to the voters. But this is war, and we fight it with a millstone of loquacity round our necks.

The Only Way?—In this tense and terrible year of fate, there are many societies and bodies besides the puzzled and groping Governments and Cabinets, which ventilate and discuss their theories of the means of salvation for civilisation and of the way to peace. And the vast majority of these bodies still start with the assumption that, with luck and good judgment, another total world war need not be waged. That is not the view of a body named A.B.N. (if I rightly interpret a pamphlet sent me by a reader). A.B.N. represents movements active in enslaved Europe (from Estonia through the Balkans to the Ukraine and Caucasus and Siberia) to combat Bolshevik enslavement and Russian Imperialism. In all these enslaved and threatened countries insurgent armies work constantly underground, and A.B.N. represents them all. And A.B.N.'s first premise is that World War III is quite inevitable and just round the corner. With A.B.N. it is not a question of how to avoid, but how to win, World War III. It will not be won by atomic bombs, but by a new propaganda. For one thing, the atomic bomb, if dropped, would fall on A.B.N. countries. Russia can be destroyed only from inside by the underground (and later above ground) warfare of her own enslaved and secretly revolting millions in every land behind the iron curtain. These hidden forces do not ask for weapons but for encouragement and recognition. They want the great Powers of the West to speak ever more loudly and clearly of the rights of all nations and individuals to be free and independent. What comment shall I make on this pamphlet? If these hidden forces can do the job from inside without "the tools," we may well be encouraged to recognise them more openly. But can it be said that the big Powers of the West have failed to boom their *belief* in the rights of small nations and of the individual? Theory and action do not always march hand-in-hand. Pamphlet No. 2 of the World Handbooks of Current Foreign Affairs (*The Russian Danger*) elaborates all these matters, convincingly among those who accept and can stomach the premise of war inevitability. Even now, I cannot do so.

What Price Austerity?—The man or woman nursing a little dream to buy a little more *fun* or comfort next year—be it but a peck of damaged grain for pheasants or a week in Paris or a new oil stove—must be seeing cold daylight at the end of the dream. The prophets all direct their jeremiads the same way; the statistics confirm them. England's little bill is going to be paid (or part paid) in Festival Year by an austerity beyond anything we have yet suffered. A year's cost of rearmament, the accountants say, is equal to 2s. on income tax "which (admittedly) is absurd." Still, much of it has got to be paid for as we earn. Nor are the local rates static or retrograde. A ratepayer does not pay for his own amenities nor for his local responsibilities alone. An increase in personnel in some remote airfield in his county implies more families there. More families demand another school building, and so on. And the cost must be spread over the county. Then, again, the cost of living is not static. Its increase is everybody's "hard-lines story"; is turning us all into bores. This and other indications discourage the building of new barns in Carnival Year. Some men (not certified as insane) even wonder if it is too late to cut our losses on the Festival of Britain, and to cancel our joy-days until we are further from the brink of war and can pay for our bread and defend our shores and liberties. These men are killjoys to many of us. The sanest, most prudent men realise the need for joy and colour in a strenuous life. There is joy and colour to be had very cheap in the English countryside and in public libraries. The trouble with so many is that their ideas of recreation cost much money which by the end of the financial year 1951-52 simply won't be there.

Test of Cunning.—We know all the tricks of the trade of cricket in our village of Bumpstead Porcorum and we use them as required. But never in our long and glorious history did we do as they did at Brisbane. We have often been dismissed for 30 runs (or less), but never have we sacrificed our last batsmen to a declaration at a score so low. Our rabbits can be tough. Well, Brisbane made new records and provided new causes for the wranglings of cricket writers. For my part, I prefer the events of that strange Test match to the usual Test of Endurance on a starched wicket. The bowlers at last have had their hour, and used it well. The chances and changes of a day's cricket, the luck of the toss and of the weather, these have always been factors in victory and defeat in cricket, and ought to be. For years the groundsmen have been at work killing the spirit of the game. We never have done that at Bumpstead. We share our pitch with cattle and keep the spirit of the game alive. If the rigour of the game and the fun of it were *all*, who would quarrel with the episodes of the Brisbane Test Match? But, alas! box-office enters into the affair, and the "gate" must have suffered sadly. The authorities will say that it mustn't happen again.

Eton Appeals for Funds.—I make no doubt that the Provost and governing body of Eton are very right in the first two vital arguments in their appeal for the huge sum of £1,000,000 for reconstruction of school buildings: (*a*) the programme of gradual rebuilding, held up since 1939, is absolutely essential if the present standard of education is to be maintained; (*b*) the enormous cost of essential rebuilding cannot possibly be met by a further increase in the fees; albeit those fees (which are wholly absorbed in the education and maintenance of over 1,000 Oppidans) have so far only increased by 27 per cent. above pre-war, the average Oppidan parent does not expect much change out of £400 a year for his boy's education. Another steep rise would surely at last affect the waiting list. The essential reconstruction reveals the present enormous cost of building to-day. The science schools alone would cost £100,000; so would a new Boys' House, which before the war cost £40,000. Some of the older houses are antiquated rabbit warrens. The premier rowing school to-day cannot teach boys to swim except in Slough public baths. The river is doomed to remain polluted, and a swimming bath is a crying need. It would cost probably £60,000. These are a few examples of urgent work which prove that £1,000,000 will not go very far, even without considering the enormous cost of specialists' work on the fifteenth- and sixteenth-century buildings. But surely (the hard-pressed Eton parent or alumnus may argue) the school has a rich endowment? The answer is that the income derived from the estates and investments is barely adequate to maintain the seventy King's Scholars and Choir School and the upkeep of the services and the ancient fabrics. £1,000,000 won't be obtained in a hurry. But I believe the target will be reached and sooner than later. *Floreat Etona et florebit.*

Mr. Punch—Prophet.—In the Edwardian *Punches* you will observe that most of Mr. Punch's humorists, when they touched on the new invention of flying, directed their comic jeremiads to the dangers not to the intrepid airmen, but to the poor earthbound human beings below. They foresaw a continuous shower of nuts, bolts and other weighty packets falling to earth and stunning us all, not with admiration but with spanners. The years passed and the prophecy remained unfulfilled. Nothing fell but bombs, devastating but deliberate. And now fifty years after, the jeremiads are beginning to be justified. Immense blocks of ice shower down on men and cattle and are deadly weapons, and huge practice bombs all too realistically cut our peacetime communications. But search the newspaper files of the years between 1900 and 1949 and you will find hardly a report of the fall of a loose screw from a plane on its peaceful occasions. Why this thus-ness suddenly and constantly after fifty years? Is it only to justify Mr. Punch, a prophet always honoured in his own country?

THE OLD STAGER

THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER, BREAKING HIS JOURNEY FROM WASHINGTON TO OTTAWA, PAID A BRIEF VISIT TO LAKE SUCCESS: Mr. Warren Austin, U.S. delegate to the Security Council, Mr. Kenneth Younger, British Minister of State; Mr. Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary-General; Mr. Attlee; Nazrollah Entezam of Iran, President of the United Nations General Assembly; Sir Gladwyn Jebb, British delegate to the Security Council; and M. Jean Chavel, the French delegate, are seen in this group taken during the Premier's brief visit. Mr. Attlee did not address the General Assembly, which was concerned with some of the momentous problems which he had been discussing with Mr. Truman, but he had a long conversation with Mr. Nazrollah Entezam. The Prime Minister spent the night in New York with Sir Gladwyn Jebb, who arranged a dinner for him with heads of Commonwealth delegations.

MR. ATTLEE with the UNITED NATIONS

And Other Aspects of the Premier's American Visit

MR. ATTLEE DURING HIS STAY IN WASHINGTON: *Left*—The Prime Minister making his momentous speech at the National Press Club luncheon when he pledged British support to the United Nations in Korea. "You may be certain that in fair weather or foul," he declared, "wherever the Stars and Stripes fly in Korea, the British flag will fly beside it. We stand by our duty and we stand by our friends." *Right*—Mr. Attlee, who is smoking a cigar of almost Churchillian proportions, seen with General George C. Marshall, the United States Defence Secretary, at the luncheon given in Mr. Attlee's honour at The Pentagon by General Marshall.

THEIR FIRST MEETING SINCE 1945—PRESIDENT TRUMAN GREETS MR. ATTLEE AT WASHINGTON'S NATIONAL AIRPORT AFTER THE BRITISH PREMIER'S ARRIVAL BY AIR-LINER FROM LONDON: Later in the Cabinet Room at the White House the two statesmen met to discuss frankly what was openly being described by officials in Washington "as the military disaster in Korea." It was at this meeting that General Omar Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, gave a solemn estimate of the situation, leaving before the two leaders and their advisers the question of how the divided and greatly-outnumbered international army was to be saved. This first meeting was not to have taken place until the day after Mr. Attlee's arrival, but owing to the urgency of the situation Mr. Truman felt that it could not be postponed.

MR. ATTLEE MAKES A STATEMENT BEFORE THE RADIO NETWORK ON ARRIVAL AT WASHINGTON AIRPORT: The Premier is seen with the British Ambassador, Sir Oliver Franks, standing on his left hand. He began by saying: "For many years past Britain and the United States have been agreed on the broad objectives of their international policy—the maintenance of peace, resistance to aggression, the improvement of living standards, the upholding of the democratic way of life. These objectives are in peril and we must take counsel on how we can stand firm in their defence."

TRUMAN-ATTLEE CRISIS TALKS IN WASHINGTON

THE MOMENTOUS MEETING OF THE TWO STATESMEN

THE PREMIER WALKING ACROSS WASHINGTON AIRPORT WITH THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR IN WASHINGTON: Mr. Attlee seen with Sir Oliver Franks a few moments after his plane had touched down. The Premier arrived from Gander, Newfoundland, ten minutes behind schedule. President Truman was waiting just outside the airport building.

At the time of writing, the results of the Washington meeting of Mr. Truman and Mr. Attlee cannot be properly assessed, for much was said that no communiqué could currently reveal. For those, however, who thought that the British Premier had gone to America with ideas of appeasement in mind, there was a rude awakening when Mr. Attlee, in addressing the National Press Club, indicated the measure of Anglo-American solidarity. "Our forces are fighting alongside yours," declared the Premier, "and you may be certain that in fair or foul weather the British flag will fly beside yours. As long as the Stars and Stripes flies in Korea the British flag will fly beside it. We stand by our duty. We stand by our friends."

THE HAND OF FRIENDSHIP: *Above*—Mr. Truman and Mr. Attlee shake hands as they meet for the first time for five years. *Below*—President and Premier stand side by side. The *New York Times*, in reporting the arrival [illegible]nes, declared: "The photographers, who furnish the United States' first line of defence on all such occasion[illegible] naturally took command of the situation until both the Prime Minister and the President began to turn slightly [illegible] from the cold. Guarded by soldiers of the Third Infantry Regiment, Mr. Attlee and the President then rode to [illegible]wn-town Washington and immediately changed their plans, putting forward the time of their first conference."

ON THE THRESHOLD OF THE WHITE HOUSE: Mr. Attlee and the British Ambassador, Sir Oliver Franks, pose for the Press before the start of the first momentous conference. During the conversations with Mr. Truman it was the Ambassador's task to prepare a report of what transpired, and this was at once transmitted to London for the information of the Cabinet. Sir Oliver has been Ambassador since 1948.

ORDEAL BEFORE THE NEWS-REEL AND THE RADIO AND TELEVISION NETWORK: Mr. Attlee and Sir Oliver Franks at Washington Airport, where they came under heavy camera "fire."

WITHIN THE CABINET ROOM AT THE WHITE HOUSE: Mr. Truman and Mr. Attlee seated side by side before commencing their talks. Standing behind them are Mr. Acheson, Secretary of State, and General Marshall, Defence Secretary.

PAINTED BY RUBENS FOR THE CEILING OF INIGO JONES'S BANQUETING HALL IN WHITEHALL: The canvases, which have recently been cleaned and have undergone restoration, were placed on exhibition in the Orangery in Kensington Palace from December 12 to to-day, Saturday, December 16. In Whitehall the canvases were almost impossible to see as the ceiling of the Banqueting Hall is some 60 ft. above the ground. When they are put back in place the opportunity for close inspection will be lost.

RUBENS at the ORANGERY

Some Famous, but Seldom Seen, Canvases on Exhibition in London

Queen Elizabeth erected in Whitehall what Stow, the London historian, called "the old rotten slight-builded Banqueting House." A shed was what James I is said to have dubbed it, and that monarch determined in 1607 that he would build a new and better banqueting hall, this time "very strong and stately." When the work was completed, however, James was not pleased. He could "scarce see by reason of certain pillars," he said, and he was doubtless not altogether displeased when a fire removed the Banqueting Hall in 1619. Inigo Jones was then commissioned to design another banqueting house, and the building now known to Londoners as the Royal United Service Museum, was completed in 1622. The Hall is 110 ft. long and 60 ft. high. Its dignity and proportions have often been highly praised. In the next reign it fell to the lot of Charles I to complete the task of decorating the hall, and his choice fell upon the great Rubens, the foremost painter of his age, a man of amazing industry, and a figure well known at the English Court. Rubens was paid £3,000 for his work, and Charles gave him a knighthood into the bargain. The main subject of Rubens' ceiling was "The Apotheosis of James I," and two other main canvases depicted "The Benevolent Government of James I," and "England and Scotland Nominating Charles I King of England." The other smaller paintings, such as "Chastity Destroying Lust," are of an allegorical nature. The restoration of these canvases at the Orangery, Kensington Palace, prior to their exhibition and their return to Whitehall has revealed the much more of the work was actually done by Rubens than is commonly supposed The canvases are also in better condition than had been previously thought.

WORKING ON A PANEL DEPICTING HERCULES AND MEDUSA: Mr. William Hampton, the chief artist engaged in the work of restoring the Rubens panels, seen putting the finishing-touches to one of the panels before it was placed on exhibition this week at the Orangery.

"VIRTUE CASTING OUT LUST," AND (*right*) A CHERUB WITH TWIN CROWNS HELD ABOVE HIS HEAD: The cherub is said to be a representation of the infant Charles I, and the twin crowns are those of England and Scotland. It was Charles I who instructed Rubens to paint the ceiling in the Banqueting Hall, and it is said that he intended to instruct Vandyck to adorn the walls. Rubens made his sketches in England, but the work was carried out at his studio in Antwerp in 1630-35.

"THE BENEFITS OF PEACE": Mr. Paul Anthony (right) and Mr. W. Percivall-Prescott engaged in the restoration of the Rubens canvases for the Banqueting Hall, now the Royal United Service Museum. The canvases have been at the Orangery, Kensington Palace, for some time and there the artists have been able to work in ideal conditions.

THE RAM AND THE WOLF UNITED, WITH A SYMBOLIC FIGURE BEARING A TORCH: Mr. Paul Anthony at work on part of a canvas.

THE APOTHEOSIS OF JAMES I: An artist at work on the central canvas in the Rubens ceiling. This was the only one left that retained its original colouring in any marked degree.

IN THE EVENING THE ARTISTS IN THE ORANGERY HAVE BEEN WORKING UNDER A BATTERY OF LAMPS: Here they are engaged in restoration after dark. Now that the public has been given an opportunity to see the canvases at close quarters they will be restored to their original positions on the ceiling of the great Whitehall Banqueting Hall.

MARINES OF THE SEVENTH DIVISION, IN THE HAGARU AREA, FROM WHICH THEY BEGAN THE FORTNIGHT-LONG RETREAT AFTER BEING ENCIRCLED BY SEVEN CHINESE DIVISIONS : This picture typifies the weather conditions which the 15,000 men have had to face during their break-through to the sea, which was accomplished successfully last week-end, although 5,000 casualties were sustained. When the men reached journey's end at Hungnam, a great armada was waiting to take them off.

THE LAST ELEMENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES LEAVE THE NORTHERN KOREAN CAPITAL OF PYONGYANG : A convoy crossing a bridge just beyond the capital as they fan out for a new defence line farther to the south. On this front the United States 1st Cavalry Division and the 2nd, 24th and 25th Infantry Divisions of the U.S. Army have been engaged in company with the 27th and 29th British Commonwealth Brigades, and troops of the 1st Division of the Republic of Korea.

THE EVACUATION OF THE PORT OF WONSAN : Assault craft standing by at the east coast port to take off troops and supplies. A few days later an even larger force of United Nations ships appeared off Hungnam, and waited for the opportunity to take off the American Marines and infantry who had reached the sea after their fighting retreat from north-east Korea. During last week-end evacuation of the east Korean coast was proceeding apace, and U.N. warships were standing off-shore to provide the protection of their guns. At Hungnam, a defence perimeter was formed, and the waiting warships were able to engage ground targets selected by officers operating with the troops in the perimeter.

RETREAT IN NORTH KOREA

The Withdrawals Towards the 38th Parallel

THE FLYING TRIANGLE IN ACTION: The Avro 707B, the delta-wing research aircraft introduced by A. V. Roe, seen from the ground during a test flight. Powered by a single Rolls-Royce Derwent gas turbine, the 707B is capable of very high speeds.

PARACHUTE BRAKES for the FLYING TRIANGLE

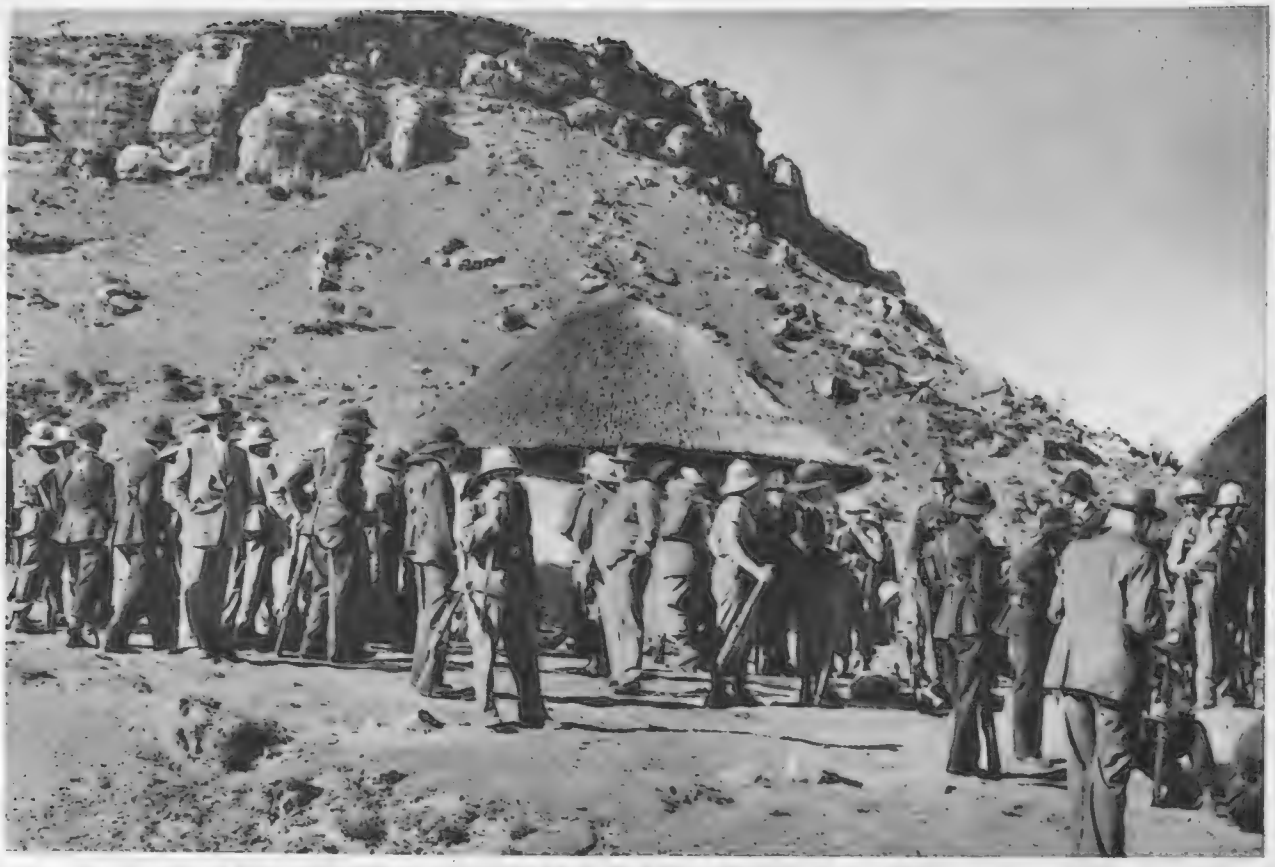
Novel Methods of Slowing Up a High-speed Research Aircraft

The Avro 707, the first British aeroplane designed for delta-wing research, made its first flight at Boscombe Down in September 1949 with the late Mr. S. E. Esler at the controls. The programme of delta-wing research which was then instituted is now being continued with the second, generally similar prototype, known as the Avro 707B, which is shown in these pictures trying out the parachute method of braking, which offers special advantages for the landing of high-speed aircraft. The 707B is a mid-wing monoplane with the pilot located in the nose forward of the triangular wing. The air intakes for the engine are positioned well back along the top surface of the fuselage with the single wing extending rearwards from the intake. The jet orifice is in the rear fuselage, and a tricycle undercarriage is used. The 707B has so far made over 100 test flights and, according to the test pilot, Wing Commander R. J. Falk, it is an easy and pleasant aircraft to fly. Its ability to attain speeds within the supersonic range is clearly foreshadowed.

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN THE PARACHUTE BRAKE OPENS: These two pictures were taken as the 707B came in to land, and show (*top*) the spinning parachute brake beginning to exert drag, and (*below*) the aircraft, nose in air, as its speed is checked on the runway by the rearward drag of the parachute. The Americans have tried out the same system with great success with their Stratobombers, which fly at 600 m.p.h. and have markedly high landing speeds.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD

A FOREIGN NEWS SURVEY



AFTER THE AFFRAY IN THE WITZIESHOEK NATIVE RESERVE NEAR HARRISMITH, ORANGE FREE STATE: Armed police and local farmers at the foot of Witzies Cave Mountain, where the recent battle took place. When the clash between the police and the natives occurred the former were serving subpœnas on four Africans to give evidence at an inquiry into a Government order concerning weeding-out of inferior African-owned cattle to preserve grazing. The battle lasted half an hour. Casualties were high.

A WOUNDED NATIVE IS CARRIED FROM THE FIELD OF BATTLE BY THE POLICE: He was one of the few who fell into the hands of the police during the battle in the Witzieshoek native reserve near Harrismith. Two European police were killed and fifteen injured in the struggle. It was afterwards rumoured that nine Africans had been killed and other native casualties were said to be considerable. Major I. P. S. Terblanche, the District Commandant of the police at Bethlehem, Orange Free State, afterwards reported that he went to the reserve in order to serve subpœnas, accompanied by two other officers and thirty-six mounted men. Six miles from Witzieshoek police station they met 600 Africans, who were told that their meeting was illegal and that they must disperse in ten minutes. When the natives refused to obey the order Major Terblanche told his men to fire.

"THIS NATION UNDER GOD"—A NEW CHURCH GROUP IS FORMED IN THE UNITED STATES: The scene within Cleveland's public auditorium as the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States was officially constituted. The new union consists of 32,000,000 members of 29 denominations of the Protestant churches in America. For the inaugural service the leader of each church sat on the stage, while the delegates sat at tables formed into a gigantic white cross.

MAJOR-GENERAL ORD WINGATE, LEADER OF THE CHINDITS, LAID TO REST IN ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY, VIRGINIA, TOGETHER WITH THOSE WHO WERE KILLED WITH HIM IN AN AIR CRASH IN 1944: This was the scene at Arlington as Major-General Charles Carpenter, Chief of the American Air Force Chaplains, read the committal service over the grave. As there were five Americans in the aircraft with Major-General Wingate and they constituted the majority in point of citizenship, and as the remains were unidentifiable, a group burial took place in Burma. The reburial on American soil is in accordance with an Anglo-American agreement regarding group burials. A letter to the Press by Miss R. O. Wingate has stated that General Wingate's family in England was only informed of the reinterment on the day of the ceremony.

THE AMERICAN LINER "INDEPENDENCE," RIDING HIGH IN THE WATER, BECAUSE MUCH OF HER FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT HAD YET TO BE INSTALLED, SEEN HEADING FOR THE OPEN SEA PAST QUINCY, MASSACHUSETTS, AT THE START OF HER OFFICIAL TRIALS: The 26,000-ton *Independence* is the first of two units in the 50,000,000-dollar passenger-ship building programme of the American Export Lines. She will operate an express passenger service together with her sister-ship the *Constitution* (which was launched in the autumn) between the United States and ports of the Mediterranean. The *Independence* is the first large American passenger liner to be built in the past decade. She will carry 1,000 passengers and should be able to average 25 knots on the ocean crossing. In time of war she would be convertible as a troop-carrier. As a troopship she would be capable of carrying 5,000 men non-stop from America to any port in the world.

THE BAND OF H.M.S. "VANGUARD" PARADE THROUGH BLACK HORSE SQUARE, LISBON: They were leading a contingent from the British battleship in the parade through the city on Portugal's Independence Day. *Vanguard*, flying Admiral Sir Philip Vian's flag, and the destroyer *St. James*, paid a five-day goodwill visit to the Tagus after leaving Gibraltar. They were escorted by three Portuguese warships, the frigate *Diogo Gomes*, and the destroyers *Vogo* and *Dao*, which were returning from Gibraltar after taking part in the joint British, French, Dutch and Portuguese manœuvres in the Atlantic.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH LEAVES MALTA FOR GREECE AFTER A WEEK'S STAY ON THE GEORGE CROSS ISLAND: **The Princess shaking hands with Admiral Sir John Edelsten, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet, before she left Customs House Steps, Malta, to go aboard the dispatch vessel *Surprise*, in which she journeyed to Greece.** The destroyer *Chieftain* (Commander M. C. Giles) and the frigate *Magpie* (Lieut.-Commander the Duke of Edinburgh) acted as escort to the *Surprise*. The *Surprise* reached Phaleron Bay on December 5, and the flotilla was expected to be back in Malta on December 14, the day on which Princess Margaret was due to arrive from England to join Princess Elizabeth at the Villa Guardamangia, home of Earl and Countess Mountbatten.

FUEL-LADEN BARGE BREAKS LOOSE AND TREMBLES ON THE BRINK OF A HUDSON RIVER SPILLWAY: **The barge broke loose in a swift current caused by recent heavy rains. It was saved from destruction by the action of some watermen, who lashed the barge to the nearby lock gates until tugs arrived.**

CELEBRATIONS IN PORTUGUESE INDIA: **Fernando de Quintanilha Mendonca de Dias, Governor-General of Portuguese India, reviewing troops lined up in front of the monument to Alfonso de Albuquerque at Goa. The occasion marked the 440th anniversary of the Portuguese reconquest of Goa, which was first claimed for Portugal by Alfonso de Albuquerque in 1510. Goa was lost shortly afterwards, but recaptured in the same year. To-day Indian Nationalists clamour for Goa to be incorporated in the Dominion.**

HE LISTENS FOR WORMS—AN INVENTION OF A GERMAN FIRM: **An engineer holds a microphone to a wood carving and listens for worms. The instrument, which, it is claimed, can locate tiny worms in wood, has been developed by Dr. Born, of Frankfort. The device consists of a microphone and amplifier which magnifies sound 10,000 times.**

ADDRESSED TO FATHER CHRISTMAS—THOUSANDS OF LETTERS ARRIVE AT COPENHAGEN POST OFFICE: **A Copenhagen post office worker, Miss Stjernsvaerd, receives some of the day's mail for Santa Claus from a Danish postman.** A special department of the post office has been set aside during the days before Christmas to answer the mail which has been addressed to Father Christmas in the Danish dominion of Greenland. Last year 10,000 letters were answered but already this year the number is over 70,000.

"SUGAR" SPIKES THE GUNS OF THE COCA-COLA CORPORATION: **"Sugar" Ray Robinson (second from left), world welter-weight boxing champion, seen as he walked through the corridors of the Palais de Justice in Paris with his lawyer, Paul Foy, Jimmy Karoudi, his 4-ft. bodyguard, and trainer George Gainsford.** "Sugar" Ray Robinson had just been successful in his application to the court to stop the Coca-Cola Company from using his name for advertising purposes in the French Press. The attempt to establish Coca-Cola in France has not met with unqualified success, as it has become a political matter and French resentment has run high. Leading light in the Coca-Cola world is James A. Farley, formerly President Roosevelt's Postmaster. In the year ending March 9 the Coca-Cola world empire had net sales of £74,000,000 and profits amounted to £13,000,000.

BACKGROUND TO THE WAR IN KOREA

SOME VARIED ASPECTS OF THE STRUGGLE WHICH SO SWIFTLY TOOK A NEW TURN FOLLOWING CHINESE INTERVENTION

FOOTSLOGGING IN THE NORTH KOREAN HILLS : In order to get rations and equipment to an isolated unit a human "mule train" is formed. The "mule train" consisted of men from the 7th Infantry Regiment of the 3rd Division. Before the swift Chinese counter-stroke, the 3rd Division penetrated the hills round the Changjin Reservoir, in the north-east of North Korea. Here the 3rd Division, together with the 1st Marine Division and the 7th Division, was soon engaged in a fighting withdrawal. One division, which was encircled, covered only twelve miles in two days in the process of fighting its way out of an extremely perilous situation.

THE TERRAIN IN NORTH-EASTERN KOREA THROUGH WHICH THE MEN OF THE 3RD DIVISION HAVE BEEN RETREATING : In some ways it is good country for "lay-back" operations, but the retreat has not been so much to avoid an advancing enemy, but an enemy engaged in a series of swift encircling moves. Time and again the retreating divisions have been cut off, and have had to fight their way through.

CASUALTIES FROM THE FRONT LINE ARE BROUGHT BACK TO SEOUL FROM THE U.S. NAVAL HOSPITAL SHIP "HAVEN" : The ship, which took on walking and stretcher-cases at a North Korean port, is seen approaching the port of Inchon, scene of the large-scale landing operations in the early autumn. The more seriously wounded will in due course be flown to hospital in Tokyo, while others will return to duty. The U.S.S. *Haven* has a full staff of doctors and nurses.

THE SORT OF CRAFT WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS PATROLS NEVER FAIL TO INVESTIGATE : This innocent-looking North Korean fishing-boat is typical of many now engaged in mine-laying operations in Korea Bay. Ever since the Inchon invasion, which led to the recapture of Seoul by the U.N. forces, the North Koreans have been at pains to mine the waters to protect their flanks.

THE EQUIPMENT OF A PARACHUTIST: This corporal of the American forces carries a parachute, a combat pack containing rations, first-aid necessities, and what appears to be equipment for a mortar. On landing behind the lines this heavy load is, of course, redistributed, and the heavily-weighted soldier can at least part company with his parachute.

SHIVERING AMID THE RUINS OF HAGARU-RI: These North Korean youngsters have had their full share of the horrors of war. Some weeks ago North Korean troops passed through their town in full retreat en route to the Yalu River line. Then came the American advance, preceded by the inevitable artillery bombardment which brought further ruin to Hagaru-ri after days of aerial attack. Within a few weeks of that victorious advance the Americans were in full retreat through Hagaru-ri as they attempted to avoid encirclement. For these orphans of the storm it was all very perplexing, and the only things of which they were certain in a changing world were cold and hunger.

WITH A JEEP FOR AN ALTAR AND THE MANCHURIAN HILLS FOR REREDOS: A chaplain conducting a Thanksgiving Day service on the banks of the frozen Yalu River at Hyesanjin. This was the farthest point north reached by the United Nations troops in the Korean campaign, and it seemed when they attained this river line that the war would be over in a matter of weeks. Unbeknown to the United Nations Command, however, the Chinese were massing in Manchuria in enormous strength, and when the time came they drove a deep wedge between the United Nations Eighth Army and the powerful 10th Corps.

GENERAL MacARTHUR HURRIES TO HIS OFFICE IN TOKYO: The Supreme Commander of the United Nations forces acknowledges the salutes of the military police on reaching headquarters. When this picture was taken a fortnight ago General MacArthur had just concluded an all-night sitting with his generals in the field, General Walton Walker, of the Eighth Army, and General E. M. Almond, of 10th Corps, both of whom had been summoned to Tokyo headquarters from the Korean front.

"HOME" LIFE IN KOREA

How Military Ingenuity Has Been Brought to Bear on Domestic Problems

TO KEEP OUT THE BITTER KOREAN COLD: An American sergeant shaving outside his improvised bivouac, which he has pitched in the shadow of a hill away from the wind.

A BIVOUAC CAMP DURING THE GREAT RETREAT SOUTHWARDS: Soldiers of the 1st Cavalry Division in their line of bivouacs made up of ground-sheets. A covering of straw tones down the bitter blast of the north wind.

NOT MUCH TO LOOK AT, BUT BETTER THAN SLEEPING IN A FOX-HOLE: An American infantryman cleaning his rifle at the door of his shelter, which he has skilfully built into the hillside.

A DWELLING THAT PROVED TO BE LESS PERMANENT THAN ITS CREATORS HAD HOPED: American soldiers putting the finishing touches to their hut, which had to be abandoned in haste when the great retreat set in in North Korea. The direction of the wind can be gathered by an examination of the right-hand side of the picture, where a heavy straw covering has been put over one end of the hut.

THE MARINES DO IT IN STYLE: These tents, complete with chimneys, were erected at Hagaru by men of the 3rd Battalion of the Marines. Passing in front of them are refugees returning to Hagaru. A few days later they were on the move again, when the Americans were driven south.

Wherever the soldier goes, whatever the army to which he belongs, he will, by "scrounging," or, to put it more politely, by intelligent use of the materials which come to hand, create some sort of home-from-home. Time is often the deciding factor, and in a big retreat the bivouac, made from a ground sheet, two wooden uprights and a stout piece of cord, is the best that can be procured in the way of shelter. Given a day to rest in one place, however, and something more elaborate will be forthcoming, even though nails may be in short supply and timber far to seek. The pictures on this page pay tribute to American ingenuity in Korea.

THE ASQUITH STATUE UNVEILED

IN THE MEMBERS' LOBBY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

COMMEMORATING THE LAST OF THE GREAT GLADSTONIANS: The statue of the first Earl of Oxford and Asquith flanking the entrance to the Members' Lobby of the new House of Commons. On the other side is the statue of Sir William Harcourt. The memorial, which depicts Asquith robed as the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was unveiled last week by Mr. Winston Churchill.

"A GREAT PARLIAMENTARY PERSONAGE BROUGHT FORTH IN THE SUNSET OF THE VICTORIAN ERA": This was one of Mr. Churchill's estimates of Lord Oxford and Asquith, made in his speech at the unveiling ceremony in the House of Commons last week. The statue was begun by Mr. Leonard Merrifield and, after his death in 1943, was completed by Mr. Gilbert Bayes.

IN THE ROBES OF CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER: The statue bears the simple inscription, "Asquith," the name by which the distinguished statesman was known for the greater part of his life. He was created Earl of Oxford in 1925, three years before he died.

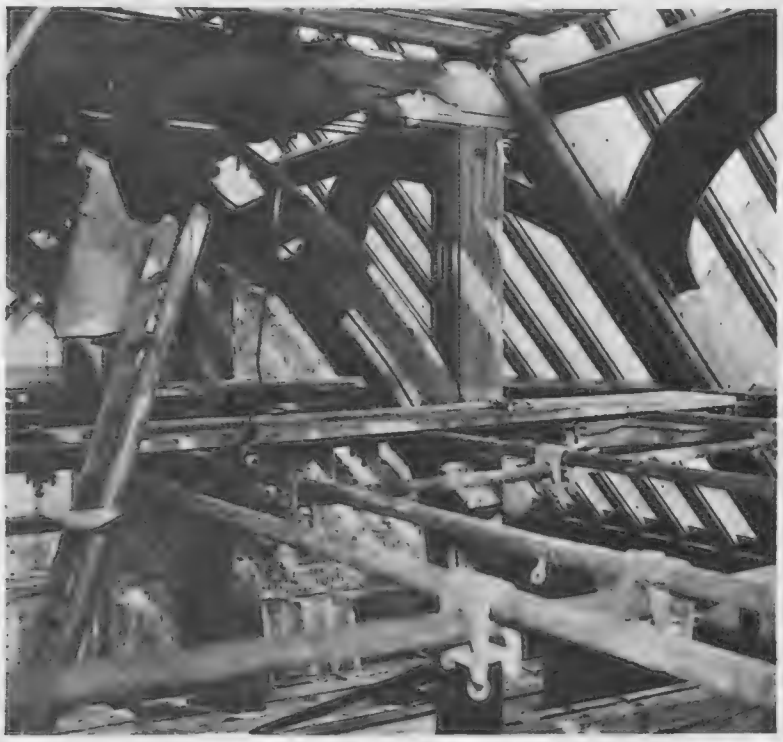
With simple and eloquent words, Mr. Winston Churchill unveiled last week the statue in the Members' Lobby of the House of Commons of the late Lord Oxford and Asquith, a statesman whose name was honourably associated with that of the Liberal Party for over forty years, and who held the Premiership during the critical years from 1908 to 1916. They were the years when Churchill was himself gaining in political maturity as he tasted the responsibilities of high office, and it was because of that association that the Premier of the Second World War was able to speak so intimately of the Premier who guided the fortunes of Britain during the opening years of the First World War. In the presence of members of the late Lord Oxford's family and of former Parliamentary colleagues and friends, Mr. Churchill said that he could never forget the support that Henry Asquith gave him in the Navy Estimates of 1913-14. Asquith was a great friend of his father's, and to his youthful eyes presented the spectacle of one of those great Parliamentary personages brought forth in the sunset of the Victorian era. The statesmen whom he saw in those days, in or out of office, seemed to tower above the general level in a most impressive way. The tests were keener, the standards were higher, and those who surmounted them were men it was a treat and honour to meet.

THE ROOF OF GRAY'S INN HALL NEARS COMPLETION

THE RESTORATION FROM WARTIME BOMBING

Timber from oak trees more than 200 years old is being used in the rebuilding of the historic Hall of Gray's Inn, which was destroyed during the war. The oak, which comes from the Weald of Kent, has been seasoning for over twelve years. By the end of this year the last beam and bracket of the roof should be in position. The new hammerbeam roof will be an exact copy of the old Elizabethan roof, and the only addition to the hall will be a south oriel window. The drawings from which the restorers are working were actually prepared for just such an eventuality in the 1914-18 war. The main rafters of the new roof are 31 ft. long. For centuries the Hall has been the pride of Gray's Inn. In it Benchers and students held their masques and revels, and in it, too, Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors* was enacted in 1594. Since the war a temporary building has done duty for both the destroyed hall and library.

THE NEW ROOF OF GRAY'S INN HALL TAKES SHAPE: The historic building as seen from the Holborn entrance to Gray's Inn. The Hall was destroyed during the war.



ONE OF THE BEAMS IS PLACED IN POSITION IN THE ROOF: The timber, which is being used on the roof, is of English oak from the Weald of Kent.

IN THE YARD BELOW THE HALL: Two of the joiners, Mr. A. E. Phillips and Mr. J. Timlett, at work on the last of the roof brackets.

HIGH UP IN THE NEARLY-COMPLETED ROOF OF THE CELEBRATED HALL OF GRAY'S INN, HOLBORN, ONCE THE GRANDEST OF THE FOUR INNS OF COURT, THE LEGAL UNIVERSITY OF ENGLAND: *On left*—A view of the roof showing the state of progress which had been reached at the beginning of this month. *On right*—Mr. Fred Slater, one of the joiners engaged in the restoration work, tightens the 41-in. bronze bolts which hold the kingpost and principal rafters in position.

THE RESTORED SCOTTISH NATIONAL CHURCH IN COVENT GARDEN

Crown Court, Once the Ministry of John Cumming, as it Appears To-day After Redecoration

THE ENTRANCE TO CROWN COURT CHURCH, AN UNOBTRUSIVE DOORWAY AT THE SIDE OF THE FORTUNE THEATRE, IN RUSSELL STREET, COVENT GARDEN: This is one of the two Church of Scotland churches in London, and now, completely redecorated, the interior is most impressive, particularly by reason of the great coat of arms of the House of Hanover above the Communion table. Crown Court Church narrowly escaped destruction on two occasions during the blitz. It was built in 1909, taking the place of the church which was opened in 1848 to accommodate the vast congregations attracted by the preaching of the celebrated John Cumming. This rebuilt church had itself taken the place of the original church built in 1719.

THE COAT OF ARMS OF HANOVER ABOVE THE COMMUNION TABLE IN CROWN COURT CHURCH: The arms are in blue, green, red, white and gold and bear testimony to the fact that the first church on this site was opened in the reign of George I.

LOOKING DOWN FROM THE GALLERY TO THE COMMUNION TABLE IN CROWN COURT CHURCH: The high pulpit gives both those on ground-level and those in the gallery a full view of the preacher. Ever since the days of the great John Cumming the church has been famed for the oratory of its preachers. In Cumming's day, such was the fervour he aroused, congregations of 1,000 were regular, and the income from pew rents was in the neighbourhood of £1,500.

THE MINISTER ENGAGED IN HANGING PORTRAITS OF PREVIOUS MINISTERS IN THE HALL LEADING FROM THE CHURCH TO THE RUSSELL STREET ENTRANCE: The Rev. Dr. Joseph Moffett, one of London's two Church of Scotland ministers, at work in his redecorated church. Over the arch in the foreground is the emblem of the Church of Scotland, with the words "Nec Tamen Consumebatur" ("Burning but not consumed")

To the many Scots who live in the London area the news that Crown Court Church, Covent Garden, is now fully restored, will afford a great deal of pleasure. This cradle of the Scottish Church in London, which narrowly escaped destruction on two occasions during the blitz, can boast of a history that goes back for many hundreds of years, tracing its origin to the chapel attached, before the Union of the Crowns, to the Scottish Embassy, which stood on the site known as "Scotland," at the end of Whitehall. "Scotland," with the chapel, was burned down in 1698.

Evicted by the fire, the Scottish congregation found temporary premises in Peter's Court, St. Martin's Lane, and then—after the congregation secured the necessary permission from the Duke of Bedford—moved to its present site in Covent Garden, where it was opened in 1719.

The present church was erected in 1909, after it had been found that the fabric of the former church had become so unsafe through decay that it could not be repaired

The church's most famous incumbent was undoubtedly John Cumming (1807-81). While acting as a tutor in Kensington in the 30's of the last century Cumming was invited to preach at Crown Court. Before the end of 1832 he received a call from the Church, and in 1833 he married Elizabeth, daughter of James Nicholson, one of the elders. The church was then very small and inconvenient, and the minister's income not above £200. Cumming's preaching soon attracted an enormous congregation, and so successful was he, indeed, that in 1847 the church was rebuilt at a cost of £5,000. It was opened in 1848, with accommodation for 1,000 persons, and from then on prospered exceedingly. Cumming was not only a popular preacher, but a great philanthropist, while as a controversialist he was supreme.

THE CEREMONY OF THE KEYS; WITH ADDED PAGEANTRY

THE RETURN TO FULL DRESS BY THE BRIGADE OF GUARDS LENDS COLOUR TO THE NIGHTLY CEREMONIAL AT THE TOWER OF LONDON

THE CHIEF WARDER OF THE TOWER OF LONDON, WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF A YEOMAN WARDER, LIGHTS THE LAMP BEFORE THE START OF THE CEREMONY OF THE KEYS, WHICH HAS BEEN OBSERVED EVERY NIGHT THROUGH MANY CENTURIES: It is the task of the Chief Warder, under an armed escort of the guards, to take the keys to the various parts of the Tower where the gates are locked while the guard presents arms.

THE CHIEF WARDER AND HIS ESCORTS PASS A SENTRY WHO PRESENTS ARMS IN HONOUR OF THE KEYS: They are on their rounds, during which the barrier gate, the Middle Tower and the Byward Tower are closed and locked in turn with due ceremonial.

Locking up the Tower of London is an ancient, curious and stately ceremony, and now, after a lapse of years, it is rendered additionally picturesque by the return to full ceremonial dress of the Brigade of Guards, who act as escorts to the Chief Warder and provide the Tower guard. A sergeant and four privates of the guard are assigned for the nightly ceremony of the keys. At a few minutes to ten each night the Chief Warder appears in front of the main guard house and loudly calls out, "Escort Keys." Chief Warder and escort then proceed from gate to gate, as shown in the pictures on these pages, and they finally return to the main guard for that picturesque moment of ceremonial when the Chief Warder, standing in front of his escort and facing the officer of the guard, doffs his Tudor bonnet and calls out "God preserve King George!" Throughout the centuries there have been few changes in the ceremonial or in its wording, although on the night when Queen Victoria died the Chief Warder was in a quandary, as he did not know the name chosen by the new sovereign. In answer to the challenge "Whose Keys?" delivered by the sentry beneath the arch of the Byward Tower, the Chief Warder merely answered "The King's Keys."

The ceremony of The Keys has been broadcast, and it is also on record that the entire dialogue was once learnt by a parrot owned by an officer resident in the Tower. The parrot delighted to repeat the words spoken by Chief Warder and sentry: "Halt! Who comes there?"—"The Keys."—"Whose Keys?"—"King George's Keys."—"Advance, King George's Keys. All 's well." Apparently the parrot saw fit to leave no appreciable pause between question and answer, and his *tour de force* never failed to bring him an admiring audience.

AS THE GATES OF THE BYWARD TOWER ARE LOCKED BY THE CHIEF WARDER OF THE TOWER OF LONDON, MEMBERS OF THE ESCORT PRESENT ARMS: The Byward Tower dates from the reign of Edward I, and is so named because in ancient days the pass or by-word had to be given at that particular point. It was the first of the gates reached after crossing the moat.

AFTER THE THREE GATES HAVE BEEN LOCKED COMES THE BIG MOMENT OF THE NIGHTLY CEREMONIAL: The facing the officer of the guard and the members of the main guard. The officer stands with drawn sword. answer "Amen," having first presented arms as a mark of honour to the keys. The keys are there

...T! WHO COMES THERE?" The sentry at the Byward Tower challenges the Chief Warder and his escort, and receives answer, "The Keys." The sentry then says, "Whose Keys?", and is told, "King George's Keys." The sentry concludes with the words, "Advance, King George's Keys. All 's well." The escort is afterwards allowed to proceed to the main guard.

...Warder has now stepped two paces in front of his escort, which is seen on the right, and he is ...ing his Tudor-style hat, the Chief Warder calls "God preserve King George!" Guard and escort then loudly ...rried to the King's House for delivery to the Resident Governor, with whom they remain for the night.

THE CHIEF WARDER CLIMBS THE LONG FLIGHT OF STEPS AS HE MAKES HIS WAY TO THE "KING'S HOUSE": He is carrying the keys to the Resident Governor, who will keep them for the night. The Chief Warder is Mr. E. L. Cook, D.C.M., M.M., M.B.E.

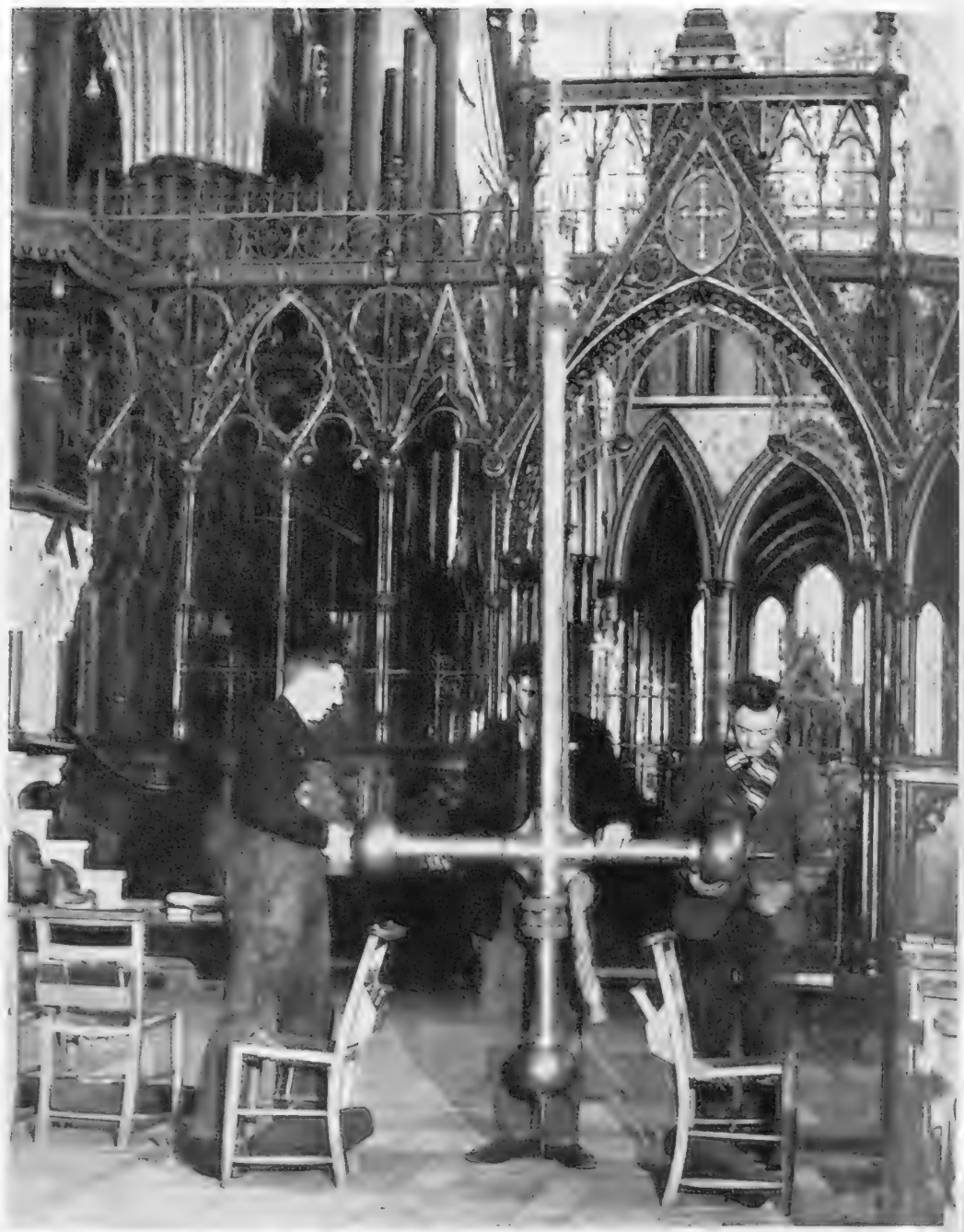
LANTERN IN HAND, HE KNOCKS ON THE DOOR OF THE KING'S HOUSE: The Chief Warder reaches the quarters of the Resident Governor.

THE BUGLER OF THE GUARD SOUNDS "LAST POST": This is the final act in the nightly pageantry, and as sure an indication as any B.B.C. signal that it is ten o'clock in the City of London.

SALISBURY IS ITSELF AGAIN

THE NEW CROSS IS HOISTED TO THE SUMMIT OF THE CATHEDRAL SPIRE

ENGLAND'S HIGHEST SPIRE: Throughout the summer and autumn the top 25 ft. have been reconstructed.



PREPARING TO HOIST THE NEW CROSS TO THE SUMMIT OF SALISBURY'S SPIRE: *On left and right*—Men at work securing the 9 ft. 9 in. cross of bronze and copper weighing 1¾ cwts. The cross was winched from the floor of the central space beneath the Cathedral tower through a well door in the roof to the tower base. Electric hoists and chain tackle were then used to carry the cross to the spire apex, where it has now been fitted in a watertight socket. Before being hoisted to the spire, the cross was first placed on exhibition in Salisbury, and it was afterwards dedicated at a special service which was held by the Dean.

AFTER BEING RAISED FROM THE FLOOR OF THE NAVE THE NEW CROSS REACHES THE BASE OF THE TOWER OF SALISBURY CATHEDRAL: Here the massive piece of copper and bronze remained for a night, and the journey to the apex of the spire was continued the next day. Since its installation warning lights have been fixed on the cross as an indication to aircraft flying over Salisbury at night.

With the erection of the new cross at the summit of Salisbury Cathedral spire a great work of restoration has been brought to an end. The news that the famed spire was in a state of decay and disintegration came as a profound shock when it was announced by the Cathedral architect in the spring of this year. The architect, emphasising the urgency of the matter, went so far as to say that unless the damage was soon remedied it might become very dangerous and lead to the destruction of the Cathedral. His words were duly heeded, and Salisbury's appeal for £100,000 was launched. The actual work of restoration was put in hand immediately, the top 25 ft. of the spire being taken down and re-erected again. This task has taken the entire summer and autumn. Before the new cross was put in position a cylinder containing a foil of engraved copper was inserted in the capstone. The foil bears a record of the restoration work carried out, and the inscription is signed by the Bishop of Salisbury, the Dean, the Canons, the architect and all engaged in the task of restoration. The tower of Salisbury, with its internal arches, its two further stages and the spire, is one of the most remarkable feats of building of all time. In modern engineering a load of 6 tons to the square foot would be deemed a safe calculation, yet the weight of the piers carrying the tower and spire at Salisbury indicates that there are over 20 tons to the square foot on the gravel soil

MUD AND MERRY-GO-ROUNDS AT BATTERSEA

Work Goes Full Speed Ahead on the Preparation of the Festival Pleasure Gardens

On right—**TO ILLUMINATE THE BATTERSEA PLEASURE GARDENS:** This is one of the special lamps designed to flank the carriageways and paths in the amusement section of the Great Exhibition of 1951.

THE SEA OF MUD WHICH HAMPERED BUILDING IN THE BATTERSEA PLEASURE GARDENS: Looking across part of the grounds at Battersea, where work is going on night and day to complete the buildings and layout by the opening day. Although main drainage has been installed, water lies heavily on the ground as the subsidiary drainage is far from complete.

ALREADY THEY CALL IT "BOND STREET": The main carriageway along the north side of Battersea Park will be flanked with shops, most of them displaying high-quality wares. The shops are already well on the way towards completion, and, painted in bright colours, should look very attractive under the trees.

A HINT OF MEDIÆVAL SPLENDOUR: The shops in "Bond Street" in the pleasure gardens have slender, pointed turrets. Construction is going on night and day; at night beneath powerful lamps.

THE ARTIFICIAL BOATING LAKE AT BATTERSEA IS ALREADY FILLED, THE NOVEMBER RAINS HAVING ACCOMPLISHED THAT TASK IN QUICK TIME: In the background is the skeleton of what will blossom out next spring as Ye Olde Englishe Taverne and Beer Garden.

ROOFING ONE OF THE "BOND STREET" SHOPS: Craftsmen seen at work completing a wooden building flanking the main carriageway, which runs from Albert Bridge to Battersea Bridge.

At the moment the main impression given by the amusement section of the Great Exhibition of 1951 is "mud and merry-go-rounds," but by the time the Gardens open in 1951 they should offer a very different picture; and already it can be seen that the layout is imaginative, notably as regards the little turreted shops which will constitute the Battersea "Bond Street." It is probably a great blow to the financial hopes of the Festival organisers that the amusement section of the Fair will have to be closed on Sundays. This will inevitably mean a great loss in revenue, but the will of Parliament on this matter has been made known in no uncertain terms. The greater part of the area now being converted for the amusement section has been taken up by allotments since the early days of the war, so the generality of the public who are wont to stroll in this pleasant park at week-ends have not been heavy losers in the matter of open space, although fears have been expressed as to what they may gain in noise. There has probably been more concern across the river in Chelsea about the likely effects of the amusement section upon the life of South-west London than there has in Battersea itself, where the churchmen and other citizens have come forward with helpful suggestions for making a success of this London counterpart of Copenhagen's famed Tivoli Gardens.

SCOTLAND'S NEW CIVIL DEFENCE TRAINING SCHOOL, TAYMOUTH CASTLE, NEAR ABERFELDY, PERTHSHIRE : The school has just been formally opened by Mr. Hector McNeil, Secretary of State for Scotland, and the first course, lasting 3½ weeks, will begin at Taymouth in January. Instructors for Scotland, the North of England and Northern Ireland will be trained at Taymouth Castle. In England there are Home Office Civil Defence Training Schools at Falfield, in Gloucestershire, and at Easingwold, in Yorkshire. These were first opened in the '30's, when they were known as anti-gas schools, and they were reopened in 1949, their new task being to train the instructors required to give members of the Civil Defence Corps the technical training they need. There is also a Civil Defence Staff College at Sunningdale Park, Ascot, which was opened in January, 1950.

TAYMOUTH CASTLE AS A CIVIL DEFENCE CENTRE

Where Instructors for Scotland, Northern England and Northern Ireland will be Trained in Their Tasks

WHERE CIVIL DEFENCE INSTRUCTORS WILL LEARN THEIR TRADE : This is part of the wrecked village which has been brought into being in the grounds of Taymouth Castle. Students will use the wrecked village for practical instruction.

COMMANDANT OF THE SCOTTISH CIVIL DEFENCE TRAINING SCHOOL : Air Vice-Marshal A. MacGregor, formerly of Fighter Command, who will be responsible for the training of instructors at Taymouth Castle.

THE WRECKED VILLAGE : This is another part of the village in the grounds of Taymouth Castle, where instructors-to-be will receive their initial training.

On right—**HIROSHIMA, 1945 : This picture, and many others, of the appalling destruction wrought by the atom bomb in the Japanese city have tended to give an exaggerated view of the effectiveness of atomic attack. At any rate, that is what some Civil Defence experts have to say.** At the same time it has been estimated that the radius round an atomic bomb within which British houses would be demolished, or so badly damaged as to require demolition, would be one mile, an area of effectiveness of about 2,000 acres. The corresponding area of effectiveness of the two-ton "block-busters" used against Germany in the Second World War was just under three acres in total extent.

LOCH FASKALLY—THE NEW LOCH CREATED IN THE VALLEY OF THE RIVER TUMMEL BY THE PITLOCHRY DAM OF THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND HYDRO-ELECTRIC BOARD'S TUMMEL-GARRY SCHEME: The name Loch Faskally has been selected by the Board after consultation with Pitlochry Town Council. Loch Faskally is a winding loch, which stretches for about three miles from Pitlochry to the junction of the Rivers Garry and Tummel. The estate of Faskally, where the Board's technical staff training college is situated, forms most of its northern shore. The new loch is already attracting numbers of visitors. Faskally is derived from the Gaelic, and means the station or shelter of the wood.

NEWS FROM SCOTLAND

LOCH FASKALLY EMERGES, ABERDEEN ANGLERS, GLASGOW STEEPLEJACKS, AND EDINBURGH KNIGHTS

A WINTER TASK HIGH ABOVE THE ROOFTOPS OF GLASGOW: Steeplejacks working in sleet and snow 170 ft. above the ground when examining the stability of the cross on top of the spire of the former church in George Street. The church is at present being used as an annexe of Stow College.

A HEN FISH IS TAKEN FROM THE NET FOR "STRIPPING": Members of the Aberdeen and District Angling Association at work on the Loch of Loirston at Nigg, where they have installed a large trout hatchery. After their purchase of the loch two years ago the members of the Association imported 20,000 eyed-ova from Stirling. Of these about 18,000 finally matured, and the young trout were in due course transferred to the loch.

KNIGHTS OF THE THISTLE TREAD THE SNOW: Preceded by the Dean of the Order, the Very Reverend Charles Warr, the knights walk in procession from St. Giles', Edinburgh, to the Signet Library after attending the anniversary service of the Order on the first Sunday after St. Andrew's Day. Following the Dean was Lord Elphinstone and after him came the Earl of Elgin, the Earl of Stair, Viscount Cunningham of Hyndhope, the Earl of Rosebery and the Duke of Buccleuch. The knights must have appreciated the fact that only a few steps separate the Signet Library, where they robe, from the west door of the cathedral, for it was in a wind with the sharpness of a knife-blade that they walked to and from the cathedral. Two Press photographers and about the same number of members of the general public watched the procession of knights.

WEST BERLINERS GIVE THEIR ANSWER TO INTENSIVE COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA URGING THEM TO BOYCOTT THEIR MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS : Mayor Ernst Reuter standing before a tape machine as the results came through showing a very heavy poll of 90·4 per cent. as compared with 86·2 per cent. of the electorate which voted in 1948. As a result of the elections the Social Democrats have lost their overall majority in the municipal administration. The Social Democrats now have 61 seats in the new House, while the Christian Democrats have 34 and the Liberal Democrats 32.

AFTER THE ADVERSE VOTE IN THE ASSEMBLY OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FROM FREE EUROPE AGAINST THE PROPOSAL CALLING FOR A FEDERAL EUROPE : This torchlight demonstration took place outside the Assembly building in Strasbourg, and consisted of more than 3,000 youths representing ten nations. M. Spaak, the Assembly president, addressed the demonstrators from the steps of the Assembly building.

FROM STRASBOURG TO LAKE SUCCESS

THE WORLD REVOLVES TO AN OBBLIGATO OF POLITICAL COMINGS AND GOINGS

EVITA PERON LEADS THE CELEBRATIONS IN BUENOS AIRES ON THE SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CREATION OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND WELFARE, FOUNDED BY GENERAL PERON IN 1943 : The President's wife is seen at the microphone during the ceremonies held in front of the Ministry. All commercial activity in Buenos Aires stopped at four o'clock so that the workers could participate in the celebrations.

THE NEW ARGENTINIAN AMBASSADOR IN MADRID : General Oscar Rufino Silva (left), seen outside his Madrid hotel as he set out with Baron de Las Torres, Spanish Chief of Protocol, to present his credentials to General Franco, head of the Spanish State, at the Caudillo's palace.

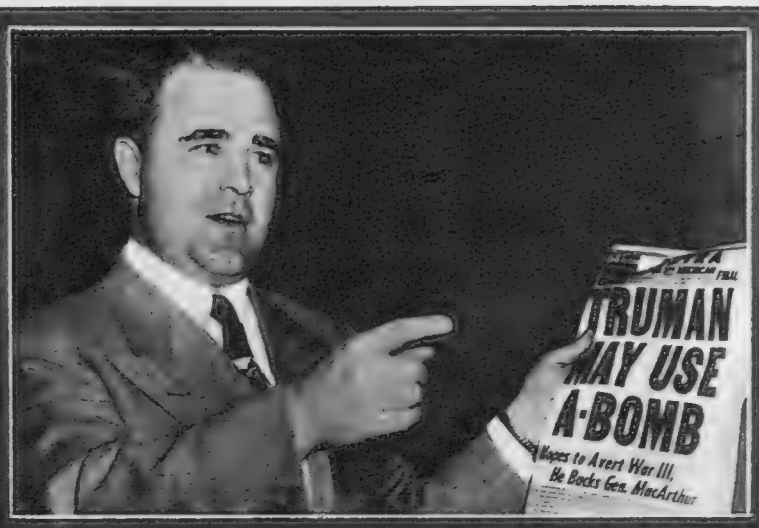
THE VOCIFEROUS PROTAGONISTS OF A UNITED EUROPE : M. Gaston Karila (centre), a French Socialist, reading a declaration demanding a Federal Constitution for the free nations of Europe during the torchlight demonstration held outside the European Assembly building at Strasbourg. On his right hand, with clenched fist, is Professor Michel Mousskhely, who initiated the demonstration, which consisted of 3,000 youths representative of ten European countries. Earlier in the day a party of 600 German youths was permitted to cross the Franco-German border in order to take part in the demonstration. Frontier guards said that they had orders to permit their entry.

THE NEPALESE ENVOYS ARRIVE IN DELHI : Major-General Bijaya Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana (left), Director-General of Foreign Affairs in Nepal, and Senior Commanding General Kaiser Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana (right), Defence Minister of Nepal and a former Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, seen with the Nepalese Ambassador in Delhi (centre) on their arrival by air from Katmandu for talks with Pandit Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister. It was their task to negotiate with the Government of India on the recognition of the newly-enthroned boy King Gyanendra and cognate matters.

THE CONVALESCENCE OF SIGNOR TOGLIATTI : The Italian Communist leader seen at a Sorrento restaurant with his adopted daughter, Maris Malagotta. Togliatti is recovering from a brain operation necessitated by a car accident in Northern Italy.

EARL BROWDER GOES TO GAOL : The deposed head of the Communist Party in the United States arriving at the United States District Court in Washington, D.C., where he surrendered himself on a contempt of Congress indictment. He had been indicted for refusing to answer questions before a Senate sub-committee investigating Communism.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN BRINGS THE ATOM BOMB INTO THE FOREFRONT OF WORLD NEWS: Mr. Truman is seen at the Press conference at which he referred to the possible use of the atom bomb in the Korean war. The President's words, shorn of their context, swiftly made headline news, and were cabled to all parts of the world. The resulting misinterpretation—to the effect that General MacArthur, the U.N. Commander-in-Chief, had the final say as to the manner in which the atom bomb might be used—set the world buzzing with speculation and anxiety.



THE MAN WHO DROPPED THE ATOMIC BOMB ON NAGASAKI IN 1945 COMMENTS ON THE LATEST HEADLINES: Colonel Charles W. Sweeney, Second World War pilot and now Chief of Staff of the 102nd Fighter Wing, Massachusetts National Guard, with a copy of the "Boston American" bearing the scare headline "TRUMAN MAY USE A-BOMB." Asked to comment on the headline, Sweeney said he hoped that America would never have to use the bomb again, but he added that he would be willing to drop the first bomb of the Korean war "if it is found necessary." Colonel Sweeney also stated that he thought the bomb should be used only against strategic targets.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S ATOM-BOMB STATEMENT PROVOKED RIOTS IN ITALY: Police arresting a demonstrator in Milan, where there was considerable excitement among Communist elements after it was rumoured in the Press that the United States might use the atom bomb.

GREETINGS FOR GENERAL WU ON ARRIVAL AT LAKE SUCCESS: The leader of the Chinese delegation to the United Nations welcomed by Mr. Andrei Vishinsky, the Soviet Minister for Foreign Affairs.

GENERAL WU AND TWO OF HIS COLLEAGUES OF THE PEKING DELEGATION READ THE LATEST BULLETINS FROM THE WAR FRONT IN KOREA: General Wu is seen (centre) with Pu Shan (left) and Chiao Kuan-Hua in the delegates' lounge of the United Nations building at Lake Success, where they heard the tidings of success.

THE FIRST JAPANESE WAR CRIMINAL TO GAIN HIS RELEASE: Mamoru Shigemitsu (left), the former Japanese Foreign Minister, leaving Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, by car in company with his daughter, Hanako, and his attorney, Mr. G. A. Furness. Shigemitsu applied for parole and it was granted.

PAUL ROBESON ATTENDS A MEETING OF THE UNITED NATIONS AT LAKE SUCCESS: The singer seen in the centre of a group of visitors at one of the recent momentous debates on Chinese intervention in the Security Council.

LEADING A PROTEST AGAINST WAR AND THE ATOM BOMB: Mr. Paul Robeson, Jnr., son of the celebrated singer, and American Left Wing leader, standing amid a group of young men and women who sat down in the main corridor of the Security Council building at Lake Success. The demonstrators numbered about 150, and they sang anti-war songs and displayed peace slogans as the Council met to discuss Chinese aggression in Korea. As the younger Robeson led the sit-down squad, his father, Robeson, Senr., as depicted on left, sat in the Visitors' Gallery.

THE QUEEN AT A FASHION SHOW AND THE KING WITH THE DRAGOONS: And Other Home News in Pictures

A VISTA OF FASHION: The Queen and Princess Margaret in the Royal box at the New Theatre where they saw a matinee parade of fashion through 200 years held in aid of the Museum of Costume. The first dresses shown were of midinettes from 1750 to 1926, worn by dressmaking students from ten London schools. Then followed a dramatised parade showing the dressmaker's skill in execution of the designer's creative genius from mid-Georgian times down to the present day.

A MARK OF GOODWILL FROM FIJI—AN UNUSUAL GIFT TO THE K.R.R.C. RECEIVED AT THE REGIMENTAL MUSEUM, WINCHESTER: Lieut.-Colonel Ratu (Chief) Sir Lalabalavu Sukuna, Secretary for Fijian Affairs, presenting to Major-General H. O. Curtis, Colonel Commandant of The King's Royal Rifle Corps, a whale's tooth as a mark of good will between the Corps and the Fiji Infantry Regiment. These two infantry units, although 12,000 miles apart, are now affiliated.

THREE CHEERS FOR THE KING ON HIS VISIT TO THE 1ST ROYAL DRAGOONS AT CHESTER: The Colonel of the Regiment leads the cheering on the parade-ground after His Majesty had taken the salute at the march-past. The Royals, which from May 1946 until they left B.A.O.R., were stationed on the frontier of East and West Germany, arrived at The Dale, Chester, last month, and they will sail for the Middle East sometime next month. After the King had spent half an hour on the parade-ground, and nearly as long speaking to every man of the fifty Old Comrades in the gymnasium, he went to the ante-room of the depot of the Cheshire Regiment where past officers and their wives and serving officers and their wives were presented. Among the Old Comrades were Mr. F. H. Finch, who was at the relief of Mafeking, and Mr. S. C. Plumb, who remembers the Kaiser's inspection as Colonel-in-Chief in 1902. From the time when the Kaiser sent back his uniform in 1914 until 1925, when King George V presented the regimental guidon, the regiment was without a Colonel-in-Chief.

REPAIR WORK ON TOWER BRIDGE—TILERS ENGAGED IN RENOVATIONS HIGH ABOVE THE POOL OF LONDON: *Left*—A tiler at work on a platform erected near the summit of one of the towers. *Right*—One of the workers, untroubled by the height, ascends the ladder with a pile of slates neatly balanced on his head.

Tower Bridge, erected between 1886 and 1894 at a cost of over £1,000,000, belongs to an era of considerable bridge-building in London, for in the last quarter of the nineteenth century a great deal was done to ease the flow of cross-river traffic both in the City and in the western reaches. The design for Tower Bridge was the work of Sir John Wolfe-Barry, so far as the engineering portion was concerned, and Sir Horace Jones was responsible for the Gothic style of architecture. Sir Horace Jones was architect and surveyor to the City of London, and to him in large measure was due the creation of the great new markets. In 1868 he designed the Central Meat Market, Smithfield, and in 1882 he rebuilt Leadenhall Market. His collaborator, John Wolfe-Barry, the architect of the Houses of Parliament, was specially interested in the problems of town traffic, and he served on the Royal Commission on London traffic in 1903-1905, at the dawn of the motoring age. His plan for two high-level footbridges between the towers of Tower Bridge was carried through, although it was soon realised that the opening and closing of the bridge took so short a time that these extra facilities were not really needed. The upkeep of Tower Bridge to-day is paid for by Bridge House Estates, a Trust Fund of the City.

ILDING THE TIVOLI GARDENS AT BATTERSEA PARK : Men engaged in handling timber for the scenic railway which will be part of the amusement section of the London Exhibition of 1951.

ILDING THE TRACK FOR THE GREAT RACER : Work in progress on the construction of the scenic railway in the amusement section of Festival Gardens in Battersea Park. Work at Battersea has been going on night and day during recent weeks, the men working after dark by the light of lamps suspended from trees. In accordance with the decision reached in the House of Commons, Battersea's amusement section will be closed on Sundays. (See also page 421.)

THE NEW CROSS IS SET IN PLACE ON THE SUMMIT OF SALISBURY CATHEDRAL : Steeplejacks operating over 400 ft. above the ground as they set the cross in place at the apex of the rebuilt stonework. The cross will carry warning lights for aircraft. (See also page 420.)

MEMORIAL UNDER FIRE : After standing for 1,400 years on the moors north of Scarborough, the Lilla Cross (said to mark the resting-place of Lilla, Prime Minister to Edwin, King of Northumbria) is to be moved to prevent further damage from artillery firing on the Fylingdales Moor training-ground. The cross marks the spot where Lilla lost his life in shielding his sovereign from an assassin's poisoned dagger, early in the seventh century. Questions about the damage the cross has sustained have lately been asked in the House of Commons.

RADAR NOW GUIDES THE SHIPS IN AND OUT OF SUNDERLAND : This is the tower of the new station which is operated by harbour pilots and will help in navigation at the approaches to the port during foggy weather. The station has been installed by the Ministry of Transport as an experiment. In addition to the radar screen, a further link between ship and shore is maintained by radio telephony. The first radar-controlled harbour in the British Isles was established in 1948 at Douglas, and has proved a marked success.

SAILING UP WHITEHALL TOWARDS TRAFALGAR SQUARE : This model of a fourteenth-century galleon was en route to the Empire Pool, Wembley, where Tom Arnold is presenting *Dick Whittington on Ice*, with a cast of 200 skaters. A series of spectacular scenes will tell the story of London life in the Whittington period. The galleon will be wrecked on the ice with its crew of fifteen.

THE WORLD'S MOST NORTHERLY TOWN RISES FROM THE RUINS

HAMMERFEST, LAID LOW BY THE GERMANS IN 1944, IS NOW ALMOST RECONSTRUCTED

A SPEEDY LINK WITH THE FAR SOUTH : A seaplane in the harbour at Hammerfest, most northerly town in the world, ready to take off with passengers.

In November 1944 a dismal caravan moved south from Hammerfest—Europe's most northerly town. The Germans in Northern Norway were mortally threatened by the advancing Russians, and to make a winter in the almost arctic climate unbearable for the enemy they resorted to the inevitable "scorched earth" tactics. But it was the inhabitants of the town who suffered most. Without exception, and at only a day's notice, they were forced to leave house and home, factory, shop and office. Soon these buildings would be no more. When they finally started to return in the autumn of 1945 they found that hardly one root was left in Hammerfest, which for generations had been a centre of Northern Norwegian culture.

The devastation was complete. All the houses and the harbour were just a mass of rubble.

But the people of Finnmark are of tough fibre, and they are used to difficulties. A few of them still dimly remembered the great conflagration of 1890, when the whole town of Hammerfest was laid waste. The town hall, churches, schools, shops and homes all had to be rebuilt, and the task was completed in an astonishingly short time. With this example to spur them on, the returning Hammerfest citizens of 1945 set out with a will to create a new town. Their success has won world-wide admiration. To-day nearly all the former inhabitants have returned to Hammerfest. The old means of livelihood have been picked up, with fishing and the export of skins predominant. Workers from every part of Scandinavia, and some from even farther afield, have trekked north to Finnmark to take part in the task of reconstruction. Pay has been good and hours have been long, but they have had the help in the unskilled tasks of a great army of student labourers. Hours have been long because the working day in Hammerfest is at the mercy of the sun. From May 13 to July 29 the sun does not set in Finnmark, just as from November 18 to January 23 it does not rise. In the winter months Hammerfest hibernates, waiting for the breaking of the ice and the moment when her ships can range far and wide in Arctic waters in search of the cod which bring such abundant wealth.

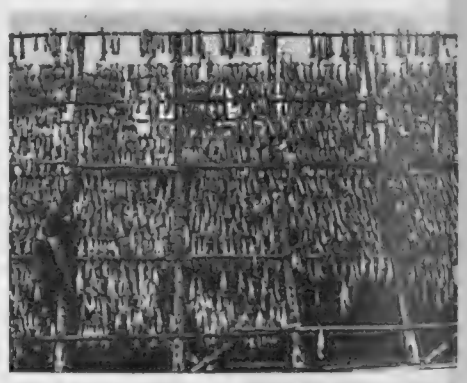
HAMMERFEST IN 1950, AFTER FIVE YEARS OF RECONSTRUCTION : When the Germans left the town in 1944 they applied the "scorched earth" policy, leaving not one stone standing upon another, not a single wall of wood or corrugated iron that was not laid low. By 1947 rebuilding had so far progressed that 2,500 people out of an original population of 3,750 were able to move into provisional barracks and about 300 permanent houses. Now in 1950 nearly everyone has returned to the town, and reconstruction is almost complete.

BUILDING MATERIALS ARRIVE AT THE FAR NORTHERN TOWN : Handling goods brought in by ship from Southern Norway. Hammerfest's principal export is salt fish, and for the past five years the main imports have been building materials for the new town.

THE MERIDIAN MONUMENT ON BIRD'S CAPE, HAMMERFEST : It marks the end of the meridian arc accurately measured in the nineteenth century. The globe, and the column which supports it, were taken down by the Germans during their occupation.

PAY DAY IN HAMMERFEST : Building workers counting their money after a week's work on a construction job. Workers from every part of Scandinavia have been going up to Hammerfest each summer since 1945 to help in the reconstruction. Between November and January, when the sun does not rise in Finnmark, most building work stops.

THIS LANDING-CRAFT, USED BY THE GERMANS IN THE INVASION OF NORWAY, IS NOW A FISH SALTERY : In the background is one of the craft which has returned from the fishing-grounds.



A NORWEGIAN DELICACY : Split cod being dried in one of Hammerfest's drying plants.

IN THE OFFICE OF HAMMERFEST'S ONLY NEWSPAPER : Olav Waaktaar (centre), editor of the *Vestfinnmark Arbeiderblad*, with two of his colleagues. They find their best sales are in mid-winter, when work stops.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE OLD VIC: The King and Queen and Princess Margaret seated in the front row of the dress circle when they visited the theatre to see a performance of *Twelfth Night*. It was the King's first visit to the famous theatre in the Waterloo Road, and the Queen had not been there since 1937. In the reconstructed auditorium there is no Royal box. During the first interval members of the governing body of the Old Vic were presented to the King and Queen in the retiring room. At the second interval those responsible for the production and some of the leading players were presented.

THE KING VISITS THE SMITHFIELD SHOW: His Majesty, with the Duke of Norfolk, seen during an inspection of prizewinning cattle at Earl's Court. They were looking at the Aberdeen-Angus heifer Bridal Maid 11th of Harcarse, champion beast of the show. Attendances broke records during the show, nearly 15,000 people attending on one day. The association of Royalty with the show continues. It goes back at least a century to the show of 1850. Then the Prince Consort won £20 and a medal for a Hereford ox.

ROYALTY AT THE OLD VIC AND THE SMITHFIELD SHOW

The Vintners' Hall Dinner—A Seventieth Wedding Anniversary in Fife—The Duchess of Argyll's Claim

AT THE DINNER IN AID OF THE EDUCATIONAL FUND OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF NURSING AT THE VINTNERS' HALL IN THE CITY OF LONDON: Countess Mountbatten (left) with Princess Alice and the Earl of Athlone at the reception. Countess Mountbatten presided at the dinner. She told her fellow-guests that they aimed at raising £500,000, and that the nurses, who had arranged to raise half of this, already had a sum of £30,000.

ON THE SEVENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WEDDING OF LORD AND LADY COCHRANE OF CUTTS: Lord Cochrane is seen seated in front of the family group with his great-grandson, Master Michael Wemyss, and his daughter, Lady Elgin.

On left—Lord and Lady Cochrane of Cutts celebrated the seventieth anniversary of their wedding at a quiet family luncheon held in their home at Crawfor Priory, near Cupar, Fife, on December 2. Their three sons, Major the Hon. Thomas Cochrane, the Hon. Ralph Cochrane, and Captain the Hon. Sir Archibald Cochrane, and daughter (Lady Elgin), with grandchildren and the only great-grandchild, Master Michael Wemyss, were present. Unfortunately Lady Cochrane was confined to her room with a cold and could not attend the celebration. She was formerly Lady Gertrude Julia Boyle, daughter of the sixth Earl of Glasgow. Lord Cochrane is in his ninety-fourth year, and was an M.P. for twenty years, but has been out of politics since 1910.

THE DUCHESS OF ARGYLL LEAVING THE PARIS HOME OF M. AUCOC IN COMPANY WITH AN EXAMINING MAGISTRATE AND A LAWYER: They had just been examining certain pieces of jewellery. The Duchess is taking action in Paris to recover her historic family jewels left in France during the war. Two French judges opened an examination of her claim to ownership of the jewels, which are now in Paris in the hands of two antique-shop owners and the relatives of a war-time occupation administrator of English and American valuables. According to the Duchess, she left the jewels in her villa in Biarritz and fled to England. German occupation authorities designated Andre Richard, a manufacturer, to hold the jewels along with other English and American valuables abandoned in the wake of the war.

PEGARAH COUNTY SEEN FROM THE AIR: Although it looks uninviting, settlers on King Island, in the Bass Strait, between Victoria and Tasmania, are proving that the land can be established as excellent pasture within twelve months of clearing. Here farms are being established for Australian returned Servicemen who, under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme, are able without capital to get a start with every promise of future success and of paying off their loans without hardship. The Pegarah scheme on King Island is supervised by the Agricultural Bank of Tasmania on behalf of the State Government.

AT PEGARAH THE DITCHER AND TERRACER MAKES SHORT WORK OF DRAINING WATERLOGGED AREAS UNDER DEVELOPMENT: It is hard to believe that in the space of twelve months this sort of country on King Island can be converted to green pasture. But this has proved the case. It is possible to plough deep, and within a few months the sub-soil will respond to a sowing of clover. All ex-Servicemen settlers who are given blocks in Pegarah County first have to undergo a training course. Blocks of land are allotted by ballot, and then houses are built by the Bank of Tasmania's Housing Division. Settlers can start without capital. They are fitted up with everything. 175 dairy farms will be established on King Island.

On left—

A SOLDIER SETTLER ON HIS NEW ESTATE: Peter Searl (left) with Dave Handley, supervisor of the land settlement scheme on King Island, and Searl's neighbour, Ken George, another soldier settler. Searl, unlike most settlers who accept a standard pattern, has built his own house to his own design. While it has been under construction he has lived in the hut in the background, which has been loaned by the Agricultural Bank of Tasmania. Typical of the Pegarah area are the great burnt tree-trunks. They provide valuable firewood.

FROM THE ANTIPODES

A Survey of Australian News in Pictures

Dairy Farms from Barren Scrub

THE GREAT TRANSFORMATION ON KING ISLAND, BASS STRAIT

In Australia after the First World War the soldier-settler story was for the most part one of tragedy and unfulfilled hopes. To-day it is a success story, for since the start of the new scheme in 1945 3,445 holdings have been allotted, covering in all 5,800,000 acres, and large numbers of men have gone a long way towards repaying their loans.

Properties have been acquired in every part of the Commonwealth, and the development of virgin land has been carried out on a notable scale. A fine example of this is on King Island, the 37-mile-long island in the Bass Strait, between Victoria and Tasmania. Once King Island was covered with forests of eucalyptus and blackwood, but fires destroyed them, as they destroyed also the humus in the top soil. To-day King Island is being brought into cultivation, and it is believed that within a few years it will have 175 dairy farms, most of them in the Pegarah area.

The first task of the settlement officers in Pegarah County was to clear the land of fallen timber. Bulldozers pushed the logs into heaps for burning. Giant rollers flattened heavy scrub for firing, and a big plough turned in scrub up to 4 ft. high. The land was then left open to weather for eight or nine months. Then came the cultivating 14-disc plough, followed by the 12-ft. drop spreader with light covering harrows to sow seed and superphosphate. Within twelve months the pasture had grown. It was a revelation to all concerned, except perhaps veteran Felix da Rui, who had worked the land for seasons past and knew its quality. Then came sub-division into blocks.

Settlers pick their own house sites, and the Housing Division of the Bank of Tasmania then sets about the task of building, meanwhile providing the settlers with huts in which to live. Each dairying block covers about 200 acres. The settlers can start without capital. They are fitted up with everything.

Every farm on King Island has a main road frontage, and every dairy will eventually have a metalled road to its door. The Public Works Department has built 11 miles of road on the island, and it will build about 40 miles more before the scheme comes to completion.

All this is a far cry from those first days in January 1947, when the first heavy equipment reached King Island and development got under way. That advent created something of a stir locally. Old-timers were critical. Here was the Government coming to Pegarah to burn the island's firewood, to subdivide the land into cattle holdings. Some said the Pegarah country was no good anyway.

Well, three or four years have proved the critics wrong. The old-timers can no longer shake their heads. Here is post-war Australia on the march, reclaiming the barren lands and giving her people, and those who come to her shores, the chance of a fuller, wider life.

Below — **TRANSFORMED FROM SCRUBLAND IN TWELVE MONTHS: Ken George and his wife on their Pegarah property. In the background is their dairy of standard design.**

CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS POUR IN ON LEN HUTTON : The man who kept alive interest in the first Test match at Brisbane, with a masterly undefeated second innings score of 62, seen at his Brisbane hotel, where he was inundated with messages of goodwill from Australian well-wishers. Hutton says that he now realises that in future Tests he is bound to be exposed to the full brunt of the Australian attack.

THE SKI PATROL ON DUTY IN THE NEW SOUTH WALES ALPS : The dog team resting outside a chalet in typical country near Mount Kosciusko. Australia's snowfields are relatively safe, with no glaciers, no chasms and few blizzards. In the 1,600 square miles of the Main Range, however, where most of the snow falls above the timber line, accidents do occur, and it is then that the Ski Patrol leaps into action. The permanent nucleus of the patrol consists of the manager of the Charlotte Pass Chalet, Mr. George Day, and his assistant, Brian Davidson. The remainder of the patrol is made up of volunteer holiday-makers who have some skill in travelling this kind of country. A radio network connects the hotel at Charlotte Pass with outposts dotted round the New South Wales Alps

CULTURAL TH INGS FROM SYDNEY : These two pictures were taken outside a court-room in the city whe "persons unnamed" attempted to interfere with Press photographers taking pictures of witne es attending the Royal Commission inquiring into allegations made by a member of the New South Wales State Parliament against the appointment of Mr. Victor Nicholas Peters to the Greyhound Racing Control Board. *On the left* Mr. Brian Hogben, a representative of the Sydn y *Sun*, is seen landing a perfect left on the chin of his burly assailant. *On the right* Mr. Harr Curry, a Sydney *Daily Mirror* photographer, is not finding things quite so easy as colleague Hogben, as, locked in a close grip with his opponent, the latter tries to twist his nose.

IT IS SUMMERTIME ON BONDI, AND THE AUSTRALIAN SURFING SEASON IS IN FULL SWING : Here a big wave causes a mix-up as it hits the beach on a typical summer day at the famous Sydney holiday resort. Of late the seas have been particularly rough. On November 19 no fewer than 145,000 people went to Sydney's ocean beaches, and 220 of them had to be rescued by the life-saving teams.

DIVERTING THE WATERS OF THE RIVER YARRA : The tunnel in the background (the entrance to which is shown in the picture *on the left*) is being driven 500 yards through Mount Little Joe, near Warburton, Victoria. When completed, the River Yarra will be diverted through the tunnel and work will then begin on the construction of the Upper Yarra Dam. Water from the dam will be fed by conduit over a distance of 24 miles to the Silvan Reservoir, 75,000,000 gallons a day thus being added to the water resources of Melbourne and district. It is hoped that this great scheme on the Yarra will not only give the city an adequate water supply, but allow of Melbourne's growth to a population of 2,000,000.

PARLOUR GAMES ON SHOW

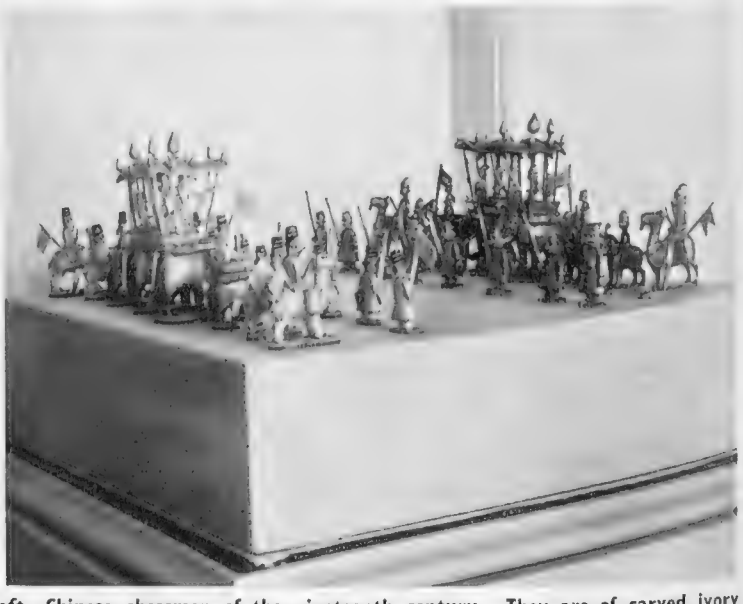
The Exhibition of Pastimes at the Victoria and Albert Museum

AT THE EXHIBITION OF PLAYING-CARDS AND PARLOUR GAMES AT THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM: In the case in foreground (left) is a French dice tray, and on the right is a chart and rules for Jubille.

MINIATURE PLAYING-CARDS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY: They were made in Frankfurt-on-Main and are now on view at the Victoria and Albert Museum Exhibition of Pastimes. The cards measure ½ in. by ⅜ in.

NINETY-NINE YEARS OLD—A JIGSAW PUZZLE OF A FAMOUS EVENT IN THE MIDST OF THE VICTORIAN ERA: The puzzle is made from a composite picture of the Great Exhibition of 1851.

PARLOUR GAMES OF THE THIRTEENTH AND FOURTEENTH CENTURIES: A case of various types of games and pastimes from many countries. Some of these shown in this case are reputed to be over 700 years old.



CHESSMEN FROM THE FAR EAST—SOME ANTIQUE PIECES OF THE "INTELLECTUAL GAME": *On left*—Chinese chessmen of the nineteenth century. They are of carved ivory and each piece stands on a pedestal. Half of them are stained red. The largest piece is 9¾ ins. high and the smallest is 4½ ins. *On right*—Ready for battle. A set of chessmen made in Jodhpur in the eighteenth century and representing Rajput troops wearing shakoes of European type. They are made in ivory.

Very appropriate to this moment, when Commissions on Gambling are considering games of chance and skill, is the present exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum. This unique collection of cards and games demonstrates many of the ways in which people of many countries have amused themselves since the thirteenth century. The exhibition consists of draughts, chessmen, backgammon and dice and party games. But the majority of the items on show are children's card games and board games of the race variety. It is estimated that some 200 were issued in England between 1750 and 1850, but not more than 100 have survived and, at that, very few specimens of any one game. Many of the exhibits contain little homilies of the Victorian era. One of the earliest snakes and ladders boards has the yawning mouth of every snake labelled with some shocking vice. The snake "Degeneracy" has beside it two Eton-jacketed boys engaged in the pernicious habit of smoking. On Square 79, labelled "robbery," a boy is depicted stealing apples. Very properly he is relegated the whole length of a snake to Square No. 65 (where a gamekeeper waits with a whip). This fascinating exhibition will continue until March 4.

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The World of Books—By VERNON FANE

TWO ATTEMPTS to ASSESS ALGER HISS

The Brilliant Graduate of Harvard Law School, Whose Two Trials Shook American Public Opinion

THE strange case of Alger Hiss, which is, I believe, still *sub judice* in the United States, is the subject of two new books. First of these is Mr. Alistair Cooke's A GENERATION ON TRIAL (Hart-Davis. 12s. 6d.), which I recommend to anyone who is interested in the United States, in legal procedure, in Communism, in the power of the Press, or in the liberty of the individual in a democratic State. Alger Hiss was a man of great ability and was personally likeable. He had a brilliant record at the Harvard Law School, and was later appointed to the U.S. State Department in a capacity which allowed him to accompany President Roosevelt to the Yalta conference. Nevertheless, in 1948 he was accused by an ex-Communist of having betrayed his country by divulging secret information. He was indicted for perjury, since time and the Statute of Limitations made it impossible to indict him for treason, and was tried twice, being sentenced to five years in prison at the second trial. Against that sentence Hiss has now appealed. Mr. Cooke was present at both trials, and in this book gives a masterly summary of the affair, as well as an objective picture of the trends of American opinion both at the present time and in the '30's, which was the relevant period. SEEDS OF TREASON (Secker and Warburg. 12s. 6d.), by Mr. Ralph de Toledano and Mr. Victor Lasky, two young newspapermen, is another account of the case, with many excerpts from the evidence and with a fresh attempt at an assessment of Hiss's character and abilities.

The second volume of the regimental history of KING GEORGE V'S OWN CENTRAL INDIA HORSE (Blackwood. 30s.), has been compiled by Brigadier A. A. Filose, a former officer of that corps. The regiment was raised in 1858, to become one of the most famous in the Indian Army, and to occupy a most distinguished position, particularly in the last war when it served in the Middle East as well as in Italy and Greece. The first part of the book relates the regiment's activities between the two world wars, the second part its deeds from 1939-45, and the last part the sad story of the ending of the partnership between British officers and Indian officers and *sowars*, which came with the partition of India. Brigadier Filose has done an admirable job which has very evidently been a labour of love to him, and the book has been handsomely produced with many illustrations in colour by Colonel Maurice Tulloch showing the evolution of the modern cavalryman.

Mr. Geoffrey Grigson has called his autobiography THE CREST ON THE SILVER (Cresset Press. 15s.), and has given a nostalgic cast to the greater part of it, and certainly to that first section which is enchantingly filled with reminiscences of a childhood in—and around—a Cornish vicarage. Norfolk and not Cornwall, though, was the family county, and as Mr. Grigson's mother, a forceful lady, once observed: "It is stuff and nonsense about your being Cornish. If a cat has kittens in the oven they are not buns." An interesting and for the most part an elegant book, with one or two quite unnecessary lapses of taste.

THE LETTERS OF WILLIAM MORRIS (Longmans. 25s.) are a revelation of the unaffected and genuine nature of the man whose contemporaries referred to him as the "poetic upholsterer," and whom we know as poet, designer, socialist and pioneer in the arts and crafts. He designed anything from a printed fabric to a house, though people who have stayed in Kelmscott House tell me he was better at the former, and the wrapper of this book is a reproduction of one of his many designs for wallpaper His great vitality made his varied interests possible, and his modesty made his friendships, with few exceptions, lasting.

Countess Tatiana Tolstoy is the great Russian's eldest daughter, and since she has been a confirmed keeper of diaries from childhood, the excerpts from 1878 to 1910, published as THE TOLSTOY HOME (Harvill. 21s.), will be an invaluable source for students of literature here, as they have long been in Russia. To see Tolstoy first through the eyes of a candid child and then through the eyes of an intelligent young woman is a fascinating experience, and I found the book hard to put down. Tolstoy's way of life, his scenes with his wife, his feeling for music, his friendships, all these are recorded with the freshness of a first-hand knowledge and of an intimate relationship. Intrinsically, the diaries have little or no literary merit. As a guide to Tolstoy, they are priceless.

THE LONELY TOWER (Methuen. 21s.) is a series of studies, scholarly and themselves often poetic, in the poetry of W. B. Yeats. Mr. T. R. Henn considers the work from three aspects: first, the influence on Yeats of the Easter Rising of 1916, and the passing of a civilisation during the 1920's; secondly, he examines as far as it concerns or affects Yeats' poetic thinking, that difficult work, *The Vision*; and thirdly, he considers Yeats' debt to painters. This book, too, will be of the greatest help to serious students of the Yeats' fable and fact.

THE WINNER OF THE GRAND PRIX VERITÉ OF 1950: Madame Dany Maquaire receives the congratulations of M. Georges Duhamel, of the Academie Française, after the announcement of her success in gaining this French literary award. Her book which gained the prize, is entitled *Havre de Misere*.

The two most stimulating novels of the week are American. They are not necessarily the most admirable, but they do provoke thought and criticism, even if it is of an adverse nature. Mr. John O'Hara is one of the leading novelists of the United States and, at least once, he has produced an almost flawless novel. His present one is fairly sure of success; it is immensely readable and mildly bawdy only, since its English editing, and it is the story of a woman's love life, which many authors before Mr. O'Hara have found the quickest way to the best-seller lists. But it is not as good a novel as some written by less practised hands, and designed by less remarkable brains. There may be a few people who want to know what country life is like in rich Pennsylvanian circles, and a larger number of people who would like the low-down on the activities of rich Pennsylvanian ladies, but nevertheless, A RAGE TO LIVE (Cresset Press. 15s.), if it succeeds, will be a *succès de scandale* rather than a *succès d'estime*. REPRISAL (Hamish Hamilton. 9s. 6d.), on the other hand, is an excellent novel, in form, in content and in expression. Mr. Arthur Gordon has written on a subject which is, perhaps luckily, not of first interest to English readers, and has made a thrilling and absorbing story out of it, with as much tension as the most hair-raising of thrillers. The scene is a small town in a Southern State, and the theme is racial intolerance, an intolerance which includes, incidentally, not only Negroes but strangers from "the Nawth." In savage revenge for the wounding of a white man, a group of his fellows murder and mutilate four Negroes and, in trial by jury, are acquitted. A New York reporter comes down to cover the trial, and finds more savagery and, unexpectedly, more heroism than he or his editor had counted on. The story is fast-moving, a little self-consciously unbiased, and written with the minimum of heroics.

Mr James Aldridge writes about Canada in THE HUNTER (Bodley Head. 9s. 6d.), and about a group of inarticulate fur trappers who seem to have a great deal in common with the bears they occasionlly hunt. And, like dancing bears, their antics failed to amuse or edify. If there had been more of the fascinating business of trapping and less of the drinking of raw spirit and lurching about in he-man comas, I might have enjoyed the whole thing more.

Back to England with a bang, but not, I 'm afraid, with a better novel in Mr. Dornford Yates' LOWER THAN VERMIN (Ward Lock. 10s. 6d.), a spirited *exposé* of the evils of socialism and the glories of the landed gentry as between 1890 and the present day. The author has so much to say, and wishes to say it with such force, that it is no exaggeration in putting it that he splutters with emotion. His premise, like many political convictions, is an honourable one, and he has a perfect right to believe and state that the old days were the good days, that "socialistic huntsmen are out of place" (he may have something there), and that men and women thirty and forty years ago lived on terms of greater amity than at present. All I say is that, even the most majestic air repeated a great number of times without variations is apt to pall.

A CERTAIN WOMAN (Harrap. 10s. 6d.) is one of those novels based on biblical themes that have had considerable success during the past two decades, and the first that Mr. Victor MacClure has written for fifteen years. The story is based on the tradition that Mary Magdalen and Mary of Bethany were one and the same person, and this theory is exploited with dignity and, within formal limits, with imagination. The Palestine in which Hebrew and Latin culture existed side by side in peace but in mute hostility, is well drawn, as are the Biblical characters, and the novel is reverent without being dull.

A MAN'S LIFE (Arthur Barker. 12s. 6d.) is a long and immensely earnest novel by a young writer, Mr. J. H. B. Peel, who has so far been known only for his poetry and essays. Its self-explanatory title is as ambitious as the plan of the book itself and, as far as one can see, quite untroubled by recollections of Maupassant's *Une Vie*. It is, however, a solid and respectable piece of work not without the fascination that level plains often have.

THE COMEDIAN WITH 700 BANK ACCOUNTS

A Life of the Great W. C. Fields

A far-from-well-ordered biography, rambling in point of time and place, but withal building up a magnificent portrait of one of the greatest and most enigmatic of modern comedians, is Robert Lewis Taylor's W. C. FIELDS: HIS FOLLIES AND FORTUNES (Cassell and Co. 16s.). Fields, who died on Christmas Day, 1946, was born in Philadelphia, the son of a hawker. He ran away from home when he was eleven, and for the next few years slept in a smithy, on a billiard-table and in Philadelphia's gaols. Often he kept alive by stealing. Success as a juggler, and then as a comedian, came to Fields early and from the age of nineteen to the end of his life he always had money in plenty. Indeed, it is asserted that he had as many as 700 bank accounts and safe deposits in towns and cities all over the world, some of them under bogus names, many of them in places he never again visited. Ever since he was robbed in San Francisco Fields had a genuine fear of being without resources, and he had a no less genuine fear of water, ever since he was paid ten dollars a week at an Atlantic City fun fair for simulating once an hour that he was drowning—an act that always attracted big crowds and, needless to say, left the luckless juggler (for that was his main role) completely exhausted. To Fields everything was rather larger than life. He was an extraordinary man both on the stage and off, but he was a supreme comedian, some thought the most authentic humorist since Mark Twain. Mr. Taylor's is a most readable book and, with its wealth of anecdotes, it would appear to have all the ingredients of a best-seller.

The new Personal Portraits Series, in which contemporary authors are being asked to give us "the biography I would most like to write": is having a well-deserved success, for all these slim volumes spring from deep feeling, particularly those in which the author has known personally and has been inspired personally by the man or woman about whom he writes. This was true of L. A. G. Strong's fine study of his schoolteacher, Maud Cherrill, which was published earlier in the year, and it is no less true of H. E. Bates's EDWARD GARNETT (Max Parrish 6s.). Garnett, that eccentric lovable critic of the 1920's, helped and encouraged Bates in his early work. They first met in 1926, when Bates was an unknown young man of twenty and Garnett was a formidable critic who had already discovered and helped to bring to fame such writers as Conrad, Hudson, Galsworthy and D. H. Lawrence. Bates reveals Garnett as an "enormous and grizzly figure," a critic of penetrative and withering judgment, of eccentricity and ironic humour. Within its narrow compass, a modest 80 pages, this is a fine study which sticks in the memory. Issued at the same time is Archbishop David Mathew's life of SIR TOBIE MATHEW (Max Parrish. 6s.), his Stuart ancestor, a great personality of the seventeenth century, a diplomat and courtier whose career as such was cut short by his open conversion to Roman Catholicism. Archbishop Mathew, a leading Catholic figure of our time, shows Sir Tobie as a man of shrewdness and cultivated wit, but does not gloss over the fact that he yielded so completely to the Jesuit influence.

Nelson Cole Haley, who sailed in the *Charles W. Morgan*, a famed New Bedford whaler, as harpooner during a four-years cruise in 1849-53, set down his experiences with a pen as sharp as his harpoon. It has taken 100 years for his narrative to reach print, and there is no doubt that WHALE HUNT (Robert Hale. 15s.) is the exciting literary discovery its publishers claim. It has pace and power, and it has the merit of a fine simplicity.

Britain's vast wealth of paintings, one of the world's greatest collections of works of art, is surveyed in splendid style by Anthony Blunt, Professor of Art History at London University, and Margaret Whinney in their new volume, THE NATION'S PICTURES (Chatto and Windus. 18s.). This is both a history and a guide which is sure to make a strong appeal to Festival visitors.

Havelock Ellis, who died in 1939 at the age of eighty, did not enjoy during his lifetime the same fame as Freud, although his studies in the psychology of sex were no less profound and no less provoking. In many ways they overshadowed his other work. During his eighty years, however, Ellis wrote on a host of literary as well as psychological subjects, composing, in particular, some fine studies of those English authors he held in high regard. In FROM MARLOWE TO SHAW (Williams and Norgate. 15s.), John Gawsworth has edited these essays, and they make inspiring reading. Some of Ellis's literary assessments are unexpected, as witness his glowing tribute to Swinburne, whom he extols for his greatness as a poet of the sea

As a detailed guide to the entire range of newspaper work, THE KEMSLEY MANUAL OF JOURNALISM (Cassell. 25s.) is an excellent publication, addressed mainly to young men and women on the threshold of journalistic careers. Viscount Kemsley provides the introduction, and editors and experts in various departments set out in some detail the nature of their tasks.

THE BELLS OF CHRISTMAS

WHEN you wake up on Christmas morning you will hear the sound of Bells—Church Bells that call you to worship, Sleigh Bells that chime over the housetops and down the chimney.

* * *

Most of you who read these words will awake to the sure expectation that the day will bring some added happiness to you and yours. You will go to church and find renewal of your strength and spirit in the sharing of this great Service of Thanksgiving. You will come home and share with your family and friends all the material delights of good food, good wine, and gifts received and given. So the Bells of Christmas will mean to you something that is holy, full of light and colour and laughter, and the companionship of those you love. But what of the countless others for whom we appeal here, the lost children, the old and lonely folk, the sick, the shipwrecked and the homeless ?

* * *

There will be no ring of bells for them, nothing save the sad sound of grief, pain and great loneliness. Unless *you* will ring a chime for them !

* * *

The measure of their happiness this Christmas-time depends largely upon you, upon the generosity of your response to their appeals. Please fill their stockings and light their candles.

* * *

Please ring a Chime for them to-day, and may the Bells of Christmas be a great chorus all about you.

THE MAIN OBJECTS
of the
SHIPWRECKED MARINERS' SOCIETY
are

1. Relief of Shipwrecked Survivors.
2. Immediate Relief Grants to widows, orphans and aged parents of those lost at sea.
3. Encouragement of thrift amongst seamen and fishermen by its Mariner Membership.

Please help this NATIONAL WORK by a donation to:
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Patron: H.M. THE KING.

But . . . please don't ***forget*** *the others!*

There are 5,000 children in our family who also hope their wishes will come true—Will YOU be THEIR Santa Claus ?

A VOLUNTARY SOCIETY still needing YOUR HELP

Christmas Gifts gratefully received by the Secretary

CHURCH OF ENGLAND
CHILDREN'S SOCIETY
formerly WAIFS & STRAYS
OLD TOWN HALL, KENNINGTON, LONDON, S.E.11

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES

(Still dependent on Public Support)

Please be Father Christmas to a little child in our Christian care.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

will be warmly welcomed in support of our 7,000 boys and girls.

10/- will buy one child's food for five days.

Cheques, etc. (crossed), payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes," should be sent to 20 Barnardo House, Stepney Causeway, London, E.1

n.d.h. 20602/D

Christmas is coming!

AND THERE IS NOT A LOT OF TIME in which to plan our programme

WE MUST REMEMBER
the children, the sick, the aged and the lonely

and all those who would have no Christmas without our help.
CAN WE COUNT ON YOU to see us through?
TOYS and BOOKS as well as financial assistance will be gratefully acknowledged.

The East End Mission
Founded 1885

The Rev. Ronald F. W. Bollom, Superintendent, 583 (U), COMMERCIAL ROAD, STEPNEY, LONDON, E.1

Upwards of 2,000 people use our 8 centres every week.

Send postcard for free copy of "The East End Star" (illustrated)

ALF, SARAH and the LITTLE 'UN

Please send a Christmas Gift to the

IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND

Patron—HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE KING

President—The Rt. Hon. The EARL of HALIFAX, K.G., P.C.

The Fund was founded in 1902 under the direction of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England. It is a centre for research and information on Cancer and carries on continuous and systematic investigations in up-to-date laboratories at Mill Hill.

Gifts should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Sir Holburt Waring, Bt., at Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2.

Make Theirs a Happy Christmas

It is sad to think that there can be any unhappiness at Christmas, especially among those who fought for us not so long ago. Unfortunately there are still many cases of hardship among ex-servicemen and their families which Government relief cannot fully cover.

The Army Benevolent Fund provides the necessary financial aid to the various Service Associations which are able to give each case personal attention. You may be sure that every penny is used for the relief of real distress.

But there are not enough pennies and help is needed urgently—your help. Will you send us a donation—a token of gratitude to these men for their loyal service during the war ?

Your generosity will be appreciated.

● Donations payable to The Army Benevolent Fund may be sent to General Sir George Giffard, G.C.B., D.S.O., 20 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1, or paid into any Bank in Great Britain or N. Ireland

PLEASE SUPPORT THE
ARMY BENEVOLENT FUND
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Water Biscuits

with the nutty flavour people like

W. & R. JACOB & CO. (LIVERPOOL) LTD., BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS

HER COMPANY IS REQUESTED

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Gin and **ROSE'S LIME JUICE**

The man's drink that women appreciate

17/6
A BOTTLE

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28	24/5
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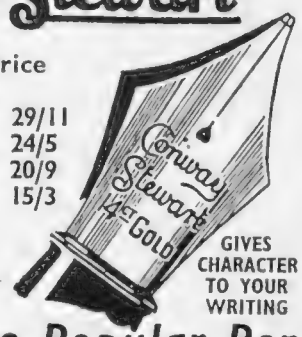
475	15/3



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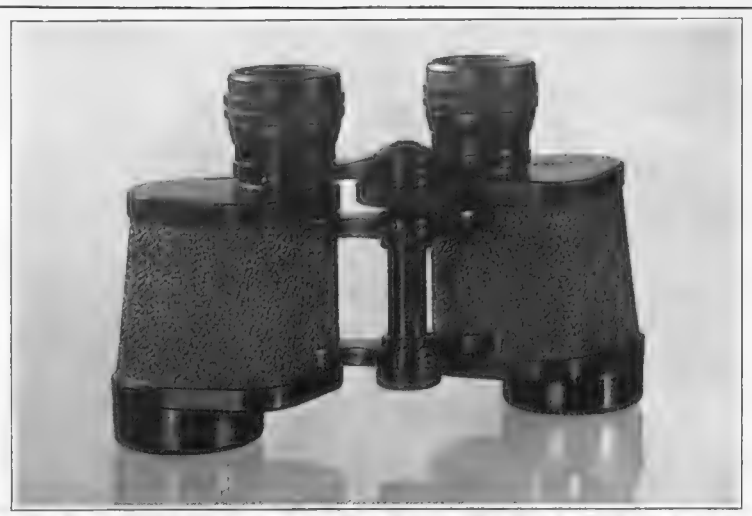

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Buccaline is a vaccine in tablet form. The complete course—which normally confers a degree of immunity from colds and influenza for at least six months—consists of only seven tablets. One tablet is taken on the first day, two on the second, and four on the third.

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Buccaline

A VACCINE IN TABLET FORM

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* * *

the Comfort of a large one

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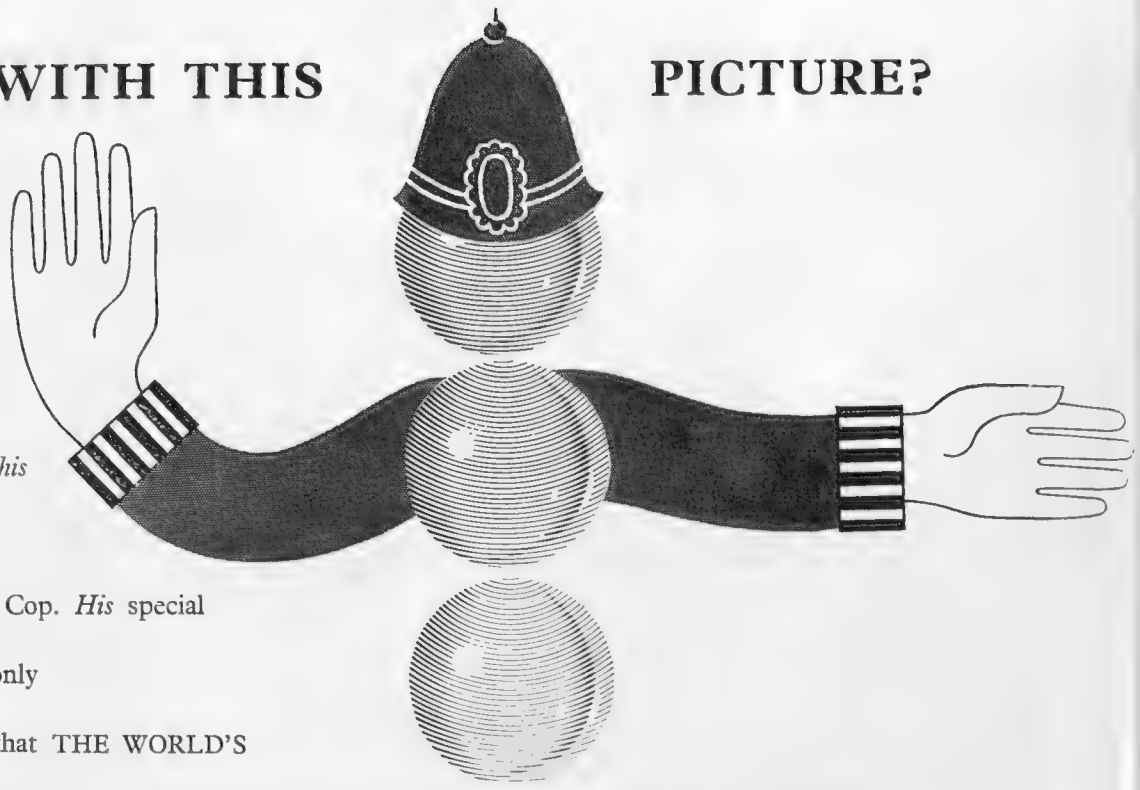

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In Winter an ocean of sparkling crystals in the golden flood of Alpine light, a deep blue sky over the silvery slopes, reflected by the sun, a beautiful snow landscape ideal for skiers.

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Hof Maran new house } old house }	100	192 / 176,50	273 / 242
Arosa Kulm	170	192	273
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Excelsior	100	192	273
Des Alpes	60	176,50	242
Seehof	110	176,50	242
Valsana	100	176,50	242
Alexandra Golf Hotel	90	169	227
Bellevue	110	169	227
Post-und Sporthotel	70	167	225
Raetia	90	169	227
Alpensonne	40	148	190
Belvedere Terrasse } Tanneck }	70	143,50 / 126,50	190 / 160
Merkur	40	143,50	190
Surlej	40	143,50	190
Suvretta	40	143.50	190
Streiff-Juventas	50	143,50	190
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new plus features have made it Britain's most talked-about sports car

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Coil spring independent front wheel suspension.

Latest direct-acting, rack and pinion steering for light vibration-free touch.

Improved braking. Wider body and sturdier construction.

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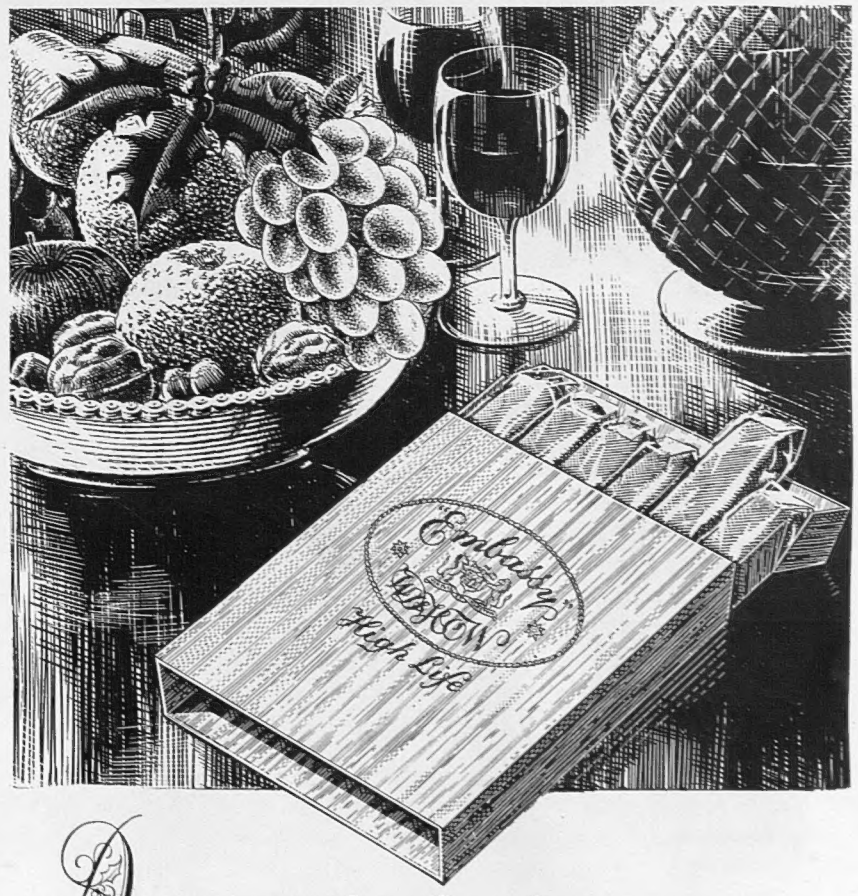

Amongst the Good Things of Christmas

GIVE EMBASSY CIGARS THIS YEAR . . . due compliment to your friends' taste . . . fit tribute to your own. These top grade cigars with the mild Havana flavour are inspired gifts indeed.

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MADE BY W. D. & H. O. WILLS
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EC2M-

IN QUEST OF GOOD HOTELS

BY ASHLEY COURTENAY

AS opposed to Christmas, which is a time of family reunions, the New Year celebrations tend to find us following our own inclinations. Some of us like to dine, wine and dance, while others prefer to stay at home and retire at their normal hour.

If it is fun and frolic that you seek, most of our large hotels, both in London and the provinces, are making preparations for the birth of that problem child—1951. One hotel that comes to mind, at this period of the year, is *The Imperial*, at Torquay. It is one of the few hotels which stages a complete week of festivities, and those of us who have stayed at *The Imperial* for the New Year can all testify to the way in which Michael Chapman, his hostesses and staff work unceasingly to ensure an abundance of entertainment, good food and comfort.

Perhaps, on the other hand, you are seeking a more moderately-priced hotel, and in that case I recommend *Clarges*, situated on the front at Brighton. Their special New Year terms are 30s. per day inclusive of gala dinners, dances, revels and a midnight buffet.

Then, for my North Country readers, the following may help to solve the problem of choosing an hotel for the New Year: *St. George's* at Llandudno; the *Majestic* at St. Annes-on-Sea; the *Grand* and the *Pavilion* Hotels at Scarborough; and finally the *Grand*, *Majestic* or *Cairn Hydro* Hotels at Harrogate.

In Scotland, where old and young celebrate the traditional Hogmanay in no uncertain manner, I am reluctant to make any recommendation, for most hotels will have been fully booked months ago.

Those of you who would be content to spend New Year week-end quietly in the country or by the sea may like to make a note of some of my other recommendations, but the following are a few that come instinctively to mind: in the Worcester-Dudley neighbourhood I should make a bee-line for *The Elms* at Abberley, a country-house hotel situated in the lovely Teme Valley. The Cotswold district has a varied choice of hotels; for example, that old-world inn at Amberley—the *Amberley Inn*; *Stratton House Hotel* at Cirencester; *Rossley Manor* at Andoversford, near Cheltenham; the *Greenway Hotel* at Shurdington; and the *Lygon Arms* at Broadway.

Then, have you ever noticed that round about midnight on New Year's Eve there is often a cloudless sky? If it is like that this year I should want to view it from *Harbour Heights Hotel* at Sandbanks, overlooking Studland Bay and the Purbecks, or perhaps *Lake Vyrnwy Hotel*, which lies some 30 miles west of Shrewsbury.

The Lake District too would be a pleasant spot in which to welcome the New Year, especially when the tops of the mountains are sprinkled with snow. For first-class hotels, you need not look beyond the *Keswick* at Keswick, or on a smaller scale, the *Wild Boar* at Bowness-on-Windermere and the *Bower House Farm and Inn* at Eskdale . . . and so I could go on.

Letters, accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope for reply, should be addressed to Mr. Ashley Courtenay, c/o The Editor, The Sphere, Commonwealth House, 1, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1.

BANCHORY, KINCARDINE. RAEMOIR
A small luxury Hotel on Deeside. Friendly country house environment and an abundance of good food, 20 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms. Golf (3 miles). Fishing, Rough Shooting 3,000 acres. Riding, expert tuition. Ballroom. Hotel shooting brake meets trains. Tel.: 122.

BATH. LANSDOWN GROVE HOTEL
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